

To CORRESPONDENTS.—R. C.—The case will be discussed when reported upon appeal.

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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JULY 22, 1876.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE HAVE OFTEN REFERRED to the question at issue between the judges of the Chancery Division and their brethren at Westminster as to sending all jury cases from the Chancery Division for trial at the *Nisi Prius* sittings of the common law divisions. As to the legality of this practice opinion is divided, and there is much to be said on both sides. But as to the legality of the practice of sending definite questions or issues from the Chancery Division for trial at assizes or at the sittings in London and Westminster there really does not seem to be any possibility of doubt. Section 29 of the Judicature Act, 1873, expressly enables any party to an action, with the leave of the judge [i.e., of the Chancery Division] or judges [i.e., of the other divisions] to whom or to whose division the cause is assigned, to require the question or issue to be determined by a commissioner of assize, and provides "that such question or issue shall be tried and determined accordingly." And by ord. 36, r. 29, power is given in very much the same terms to "a judge of the division to which the cause is assigned." To state these enactments would seem to be enough to show that for a judge of assize to refuse to try questions or issues thus sent would be utterly unjustifiable. The provisions above cited may be inconvenient; but so long as they are law they should be obeyed, and one would not expect any judge to set an example of disobeying such explicit legislative provisions. Nevertheless this appears to have been done. In a case of *Cave v. Mackenzie*, an action in the Chancery Division, assigned to the Master of the Rolls, that learned judge had ordered that certain issues of fact arising in the action should be tried before a jury at the Chelmsford Assizes. The action was accordingly set down, and came on for trial at Chelmsford before Mr. Baron Huddleston, who, after consulting the Lord Chief Justice, is stated to have refused to try the case, on the ground that it belonged to the Chancery Division, and to have said that the case must go back to the Master of the Rolls. The case was accordingly struck out of the list, and the plaintiff's counsel went to the Master of the Rolls, who recommended an appeal. The Court of Appeal, however, did not see how they could interfere. In this we think they were right; for, unless the direction to strike out the cause was an order of the High Court, there was nothing which could be the subject of an appeal. The appeal, if entertained, would have been an application for an order in the nature of a *writ of mandamus* to the judge of assize to try the case. But we think the court might have expressed a little more forcibly its opinion of the illegality of the course taken by the judge of assize in refusing to try the issues sent by the Master of the Rolls. If this had been done the necessity for legislation on the subject—which we sup-

pose was what the court meant by suggesting an application to the Lord Chancellor or the Attorney-General—might perhaps have been obviated.

THE LITTLE ENTERPRISE set on foot by the "Vicar-General of the Bishop of Lincoln" in the case of *Phillimore v. Machon* has failed. It was about two centuries too late, and, as the Dean of Arches remarked, was "not in harmony with modern ideas." The very zealous official who promoted it will learn from Lord Penzance's pungent remarks that at the present day, in the highest ecclesiastical courts, discretion is more esteemed than zeal, and the benefit of the community is more regarded than the aggrandizement of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The object of the proceedings was the re-establishment of the practice of punishing the laity in the ecclesiastical courts "for the good of their souls"; and by way of making a commencement a criminal suit was promoted in the Court of Arches against a man who, it was alleged, had falsely sworn in an affidavit made for the purpose of obtaining a marriage licence. The application was founded mainly on the extracts from the records of the Consistory Court of London between 1475 and 1640 published by Archdeacon Hale, from which it appears that in those times the Consistory Court was in the habit of punishing an infinite number of offences, from false swearing down to smiling in church. Lord Penzance refused to listen to the invitation to exercise this long-disused jurisdiction, pointing out that it was a maxim of law, as well as a dictate of common sense and justice, that no man should be twice punished for the same offence; he could plead *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict*, as the case might be; but such a plea could not be established if the respondent were indicted in the temporal court, by proof of the sentence or decree of an ecclesiastical court against him; the case of *Reg. v. Chapman* (2 C. & K. 846) showed that a false oath of the kind alleged to have been taken was punishable by indictment; the respondent would therefore have been liable to a second punishment for the same offence by the temporal court. After Lord Penzance's judgment we shall probably hear no more of punishment of the laity for the good of their souls, but if the Vicar-General is still unsatisfied and desires to find fresh fields for the exercise of ecclesiastical authority, we may be permitted to draw his attention to another branch of the ancient jurisdiction of the Consistory Court. There is clear precedent to be found in the cases in Archdeacon Hale's book for the licensing of midwives by this Court; and it seems to us that the Vicar-General might do public service by turning his attention to the revival of this jurisdiction. Further research might perhaps lead to the welcome discovery that monthly nurses are amenable to the spiritual courts.

WHEN AN INSTANCE of the mildest form of transgression is selected for severe and elaborate censure it is charitable to suppose that the selection proceeds from the extreme reluctance of the censoring authority to inflict any real punishment, and a proportionate anxiety to prevent from afar off the possibility of its infliction. The only other interpretation which can be given to such a proceeding is that the supposed transgression is really none at all, and that blank cartridge is fired to deter any such near approach as would disclose the want of any effective weapon. It is only on one or other of these hypotheses that we can explain the extraordinary vehemence with which Lord Justice James lately denounced the same record in a daily newspaper of the fact that the Court of Appeal had, after a hearing in private, affirmed the decision of a Vice-Chancellor upon a case which had been heard below in open court, and the facts of which, as disclosed upon that

public hearing, had been already reported in the daily press. It can make no difference for this purpose whether the decision below is affirmed or reversed. According to his lordship's view, therefore, it would be contempt of court in a man against whom, after a public hearing, a decision had been pronounced below which inflicted a stigma on his character, to state to the world the simple fact that by the reversal of the decision, after a private hearing in the Court of Appeal, that stigma had been removed. This is something very near to a *reductio ad absurdum*; but it becomes still nearer when it is considered that the result of the proceedings (which, so far as concerned the proceeding before the Court of Appeal, was all that was reported) must be entered, like every other judgment, order, or decree, on the records of the court. We are still more astonished that this new development should be added to that arbitrary chapter of jurisprudence (if it deserves that name) which is headed "Contempt of Court" by the learned judge who so decisively repressed the attempt of the Court of Chancery to interfere with the law of libel. And the fact adds weight to the comments which we have from time to time been compelled to make on the danger to which the possession of this power exposes the judges by whom it is claimed. We are still engaged in the reform of our judicial machinery, and we cannot consider the work as complete as long as the subject of contempt of court is left in its present dangerous uncertainty.

IF THE DECISION in *Blackmur v. Blackmur*, reported in last week's issue of the WEEKLY REPORTER (p. 900), be right, the general order authorizing any perpetual commissioner to take anywhere in England or Wales acknowledgments of married women, which the Incorporated Law Society asked the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to make, is not necessary. The Master of the Rolls holds that this power already exists under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 74. Section 81 provides that the Lord Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint persons for every county, &c., for which there may be a clerk of the peace, to be perpetual commissioners for taking such acknowledgments. And section 82 provides that "Any person appointed commissioner for any particular county, riding, division, soke, or place shall be competent to take the acknowledgment of any married woman wheresoever she may reside, and wheresoever the lands or money in respect of which the acknowledgment is to be taken may be." In *Webster v. Carline* (4 Man. & G. 27) the Court of Common Pleas held that the effect of these words was to compel an acknowledgment to be taken by commissioners appointed for the county in which it was taken. "Otherwise," asked Tindal, C.J. (see 1 Dowl. P. C. N. S. 678), "what would be the use of appointing them [commissioners] for separate counties?" It is difficult to find an answer to this observation, and that given by the Master of the Rolls in *Blackmur v. Blackmur* seems to be inconclusive. He says that under section 81 proper persons are to be appointed "for every county . . . to be perpetual commissioners for taking acknowledgments"; not to be perpetual commissioners for taking acknowledgments for every county; and on this he founds his decision that a person appointed a commissioner for one county is able to take acknowledgments in another county. But the construction adopted by the Master of the Rolls would require that the section be read as empowering the appointment of proper persons in every county; whereas the statute says for every county. And section 82, which expressly enables the commissioner to take the acknowledgment of any married woman wherever resident and wherever the lands may be, does not expressly empower the commissioner to take the acknowledgment at any place. But while we cannot concur in the construction adopted by the Master of

the Rolls, we gladly recognize the convenience of the rule he has laid down.

THE REMEDY proposed by Mr. Cross, in the Bill just laid before Parliament, for the grievous evil of long confinement of prisoners before trial, is very simple. It is neither more nor less than to give power by Order in Council to unite counties for the purpose of winter assizes. The regulations for carrying out the proposal are left to be settled in each instance by Order in Council. It is provided that every order shall be published in the *Gazette* and laid before Parliament within one month after it is made, but it is not provided that the order shall be made a certain time before the commencement of any winter assize. Considering the way in which the issue of Orders in Council is postponed, it seems important that some provision of this kind should be made, so as to give early notice to persons concerned of the proposed changes.

THE BLOCK IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE block in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice has, for the last few weeks, been the object of a continually increasing amount of public attention. Letter after letter upon the subject has appeared in the leading newspapers, and more than one learned body has thought it necessary to pass formal resolutions, containing suggestions, more or less practicable, for its removal. Without recapitulating the precise figures, which have already been made public, it may suffice to say that the list of actions ready for trial in that division on the first day of the present sittings was more than double as long as the list of causes set down for hearing in the Court of Chancery on the corresponding day of 1875, and that the number of actions entered since that day is nearly treble the number of actions disposed of during the same interval. And we have been informed on very high authority—though we have not had an opportunity of verifying the assertion ourselves—that all this is notwithstanding that the number of causes heard since last long vacation exceeds by some hundreds the average number annually heard in the Court of Chancery. This state of things points, not to a mere temporary pressure such as has more than once been experienced before, and which might be expected to pass away, but to a continually increasing accumulation of causes which must eventually—if it does not already—operate as a substantial denial of justice to the suitors in that branch of the court.

The causes of this accumulation appear to be three in number, one of them being perhaps temporary, but the remaining two being certainly permanent, and likely to increase rather than diminish in the future. The first is the marked preference shown for this division by what we may call the "plaintiff public." These things are perhaps matters of fashion; and just as it used to be found, under the old system, that now one and now another of the common law courts had a decided preponderance of writs issued, so it may very well be that hereafter the tide of litigation may set in some different direction and some other division may become in its turn the "first favourite." At present, however, from whatever cause, that honour or distinction undoubtedly belongs to the Chancery Division, the number of writs of summons marked for that division, and to be disposed of by four judges, being more than two-thirds of that of all the writs issued for the second, third, and fourth divisions collectively, and allotted for the consideration of eighteen judges. In other words, the number of actions per judge in the Chancery Division exceeds the number to be distributed amongst three judges in the common law

divisions. The second cause is the continuous increase of litigation, which, always growing with the growth of population and the extension of commerce, has received an exceptional impetus by the cheapening of the preliminary processes effected by the Judicature Acts. Whether the total costs of a suit have been materially, or at all, diminished may be matter for serious question; but that the first stages are cheaper now than they were under the old system is unquestionable, and the result has certainly been to increase, and that largely, the amount of litigation commenced in the division. There is no reason to suppose that anything will occur to neutralize this; and as nothing short of some striking public calamity would have that effect, there is every reason to *hope* (in both senses of the word) that this will remain an ever-accelerating force in the direction of accumulation. The last cause of the block in question is the general introduction of *viva voce* evidence. In some exceptional cases this acts the other way: a material witness for the plaintiff breaks down at the very commencement and the matter is at an end; but in nine cases out of ten the operation of the change is in the opposite direction, and it is no exaggeration to say that, on an average, "witness causes" take about four times as long to try as "non-witness causes." This cause of delay cannot be removed otherwise than by a return to the old system of affidavit evidence, and we do not hesitate to say that it would be rather in the public interest to double, or, if necessary, to treble, the number of judges of first instance, than to abandon even partially the only really efficient instrument for the extraction of truth in contested cases, viz., the oral examination and cross-examination of witnesses in open court.

The question remains, what to do? And the most obvious remedy, an immediate increase in the number of judges attached to this division, is one not to be adopted hastily, or until every less costly and more flexible method has been tested and has failed. A judge of the Chancery Division, with a complete staff of chief and junior clerks, court-keepers, chambers, &c., &c., costs between £20,000 and £25,000 a year, and though it would undoubtedly be far cheaper to pay this sum than to suffer such an arrear as we are now suffering from to go on accumulating, it is certainly worth while to see whether some remedy or palliation may not be available which will not entail so serious a sacrifice. According to a proposition now standing among the notices of the House of Commons in the name of the Attorney-General, it is intended to strengthen the Court of Appeal by the transfer thereto of three of the common law judges, thereby reducing the number of those judges to fifteen. Other propositions have been made, with which we have at present nothing to do, with a view of enabling the common law divisions to get through their work notwithstanding this reduction. So far as the proposed change will get rid of the "Exchequer Chamber element" in the existing Court of Appeal we heartily concur in it, and indeed we have consistently and persistently protested against this retention, even in a modified form, of an obsolete absurdity. But the proposal, in its present form, seems to us to involve an unnecessary waste of judicial strength, and we think that the modification which we are about to suggest will be a material improvement of the construction of the appeal court itself, as well as a very considerable alleviation of the evil complained of in the Chancery Division.

If we are rightly informed as to the arrangement come to among themselves by the judges of the Court of Appeal (and we have every reason to trust to the accuracy and knowledge of our informant), it is thoroughly understood that the court, as constituted for the hearing of any appeal from the Chancery Division, shall—during the existence of the present generation of judges—have present not less than two judges who have been equity counsel, and not less than one judge who previously practised at common law, and shall, when constituted for the hearing of appeals from any other

division, have present not less than one such equity judge. Now as the three existing ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal, when tried by this test, consist of two equity judges and one common law judge, it is clear that no possible addition to their number of judges taken exclusively from either branch of the profession would enable the court to sit in two divisions without the assistance of one or more of the *ex-officio* judges. If the proposed addition consisted exclusively of equity judges, the presence of at least two of the three *ex-officio* common law judges would be required to furnish, with the assistance of Lord Justice Mellish, the three common law judges required for this purpose; while, if such addition be composed exclusively of common law judges (which is the plan actually contemplated), the required number of three equity judges cannot be made up without the help of one at least of the two equity judges at present *ex-officio* members of the court. The proposed addition of three common law judges would, therefore, not really increase the efficiency of the Court of Appeal to any greater extent than would be effected by two of them; the third might add, as fourth judge, to the strength of the court at any sitting, or might be available to enable one of his colleagues to absent himself without interruption of the sittings of the court, but the court could not sit simultaneously in two divisions without the presence in one of them either of the Lord Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls. The transfer of three common law judges to the Court of Appeal would therefore entail the waste of a considerable portion of the judicial power of one of such judges.

But if only two judges were so transferred, and the remaining one were at once attached to the Chancery Division, a considerable amount of relief would be given to that division, without any injury—not involved in the present plan—either to any other division or to the Court of Appeal. And it would not be necessary, at any rate for the present, that the judge so transferred should have any separate staff of his own. As one of the principal reasons of the block is the extra time taken in the trial of causes, it might not be found that the existing staff in the chambers of the equity judges would be as able to deal with the orders made by five judges under the new system as they have been with those of four judges under the old plan, and if any necessity for supplementing the force in chambers should be found to result from the action of the extra judge, the requisite means might be found by employing for this purpose the services of the official referees, who are certainly not overburdened with work, and to any one or more of whom the extra judge might be empowered to refer any action tried before him in the same way and with the same consequences, and with the same power of interference on the part of the judge, as if they had been referred to chambers in the usual way. With respect to all causes not so referred, and in which a reference to chambers might be found necessary, we propose that they should, for the present, be referred to the chambers of the judge before whom they were originally set down, and further prosecuted in the same manner as if they had not been transferred to the new judge but heard in the ordinary way by the judge in whose list they were standing before such transfer. If to this were added power for the judge in whose list any cause might be standing, which by agreement or admission of the parties, or as the result of the pleadings, would not involve any reference to chambers, to transfer such cause to the extra judge if it should appear from the state of their respective lists that it would be heard sooner when so transferred than if it remained untransferred, we think that a very important alleviation of a public scandal would be effected without adding one shilling to the public burdens or affecting injuriously any private interest. Whether such relief would be more than temporary, whether it will not in the long run be found

necessary to increase the staff, both judicial and administrative, in this division, is a question which we do not at present pretend or attempt to answer.

THE CIVIL JURISDICTION OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

We have upon previous occasions pointed out the defects inherent in the constitution of the court of quarter sessions as a tribunal for the trial of criminal cases. We have urged as strongly as we could that the administration of criminal justice in its more important phases ought not to be intrusted to persons wholly unskilled in law, and, what is worse, wholly untrained in the most difficult task of acquiring and maintaining a judicial attitude of mind under all circumstances. The observations of Mr. Justice Lush at Durham indicate that a plan is under consideration which will considerably increase the criminal business at quarter sessions, and will render more needful than ever some such reform, as we have advocated.

But the court of quarter sessions has, besides its criminal jurisdiction, a civil jurisdiction. We rank the due administration of criminal justice as of far higher importance than that of civil justice, because the consequences of any miscarriage of justice with regard to persons accused of crime seem to us graver than with regard to civil matters. It must, however, be admitted that as a rule criminal cases are not so complicated or so difficult as civil cases, and, therefore, although it seems to us that the inadequacy of courts of quarter sessions for the performance of their functions as criminal tribunals is a matter calling more urgently for a remedy than their shortcomings with regard to civil cases, it nevertheless appears to us that their incapacity for dealing with the civil matters intrusted to them is still more glaring than their defects as a criminal tribunal.

Among the most troublesome matters known to the law are questions with regard to rating. Not only do difficult and delicate points of law arise in the course of rating appeals, but when the subject of rating is a railway or colliery or any other important concern of a similar nature, the utmost complication of facts and the necessity for very elaborate calculations frequently arise. We will venture to say that no tribunal could possibly be devised by the ingenuity of man more utterly unsuitable to the determination of such matters than a court of quarter sessions. The result is that railway rating appeals and other rating appeals of a similar class are almost invariably referred to arbitration. As, however, it constantly happens that both the parties are not willing in the first instance to refer, the case is brought to sessions, and great expense is incurred in fees to counsel, and the costs of witnesses, which all have to be incurred over again before the arbitrator. Moreover, even putting this aside and assuming that the parties generally agree to refer without coming to the sessions, the notorious expense and delay of arbitrations deter the parish and union authorities from contesting cases, and we should say that a very large amount is lost to the ratepayers generally throughout the kingdom by the rating authorities preferring to acquiesce in under-rating property rather than incur the very great expense of appealing. Besides, apart from the question of cases where very great complication of law and fact is involved, there are many other rating questions—especially since the late Act, by which sporting rights and woodlands became rateable—on which country gentlemen are wholly unfit to exercise an impartial judgment, through natural prejudice which no legal education has taught them to counteract. The members of the bench at quarter sessions would no doubt feel very much insulted by being told that, not only are they prejudiced, but that they give effect to their prejudice. But the truth is that it

requires in almost all men a long, special training to guard against the effects of a bias arising from position or interest, and it is quite possible and natural to decide with the most perfect consciousness of *bona fides* while most completely under the dominion of interest and prejudice. It is impossible to avoid remarking on the almost Quixotic sensitiveness which the judges show with regard to the smallest possibility of a suggestion of interest, compared with the *naïve* alacrity with which country gentlemen come forward to decide questions on which their natural interests and prejudices are of the strongest character. Instances are not unknown of the attendance of most unprecedentedly full benches of magistrates on occasions when the rating of sporting rights or woodlands has come in question. In such cases it frequently happens that almost every magistrate on the bench is considerably interested that these kinds of property should be assessed at a low rate.

There is also another mischief inherent in the nature of the tribunal, and that is that the questions the justices have to try are frequently decided in their own minds before ever they come into court to hear the case. No one who has practised before quarter sessions can fail to know how frequently this is the case with regard to all questions of general interest in a locality. The counsel and witnesses engaged might often as profitably occupy themselves with addressing the walls of the court-house as with addressing the court or adducing evidence. Each member of the bench has long since made up his mind quite independently of anything he may hear in court. The matter has been discussed for months before in the hunting field, after dinner, and on every occasion when county magnates are brought together. There are certain classes of questions with regard to local administration in respect of which we do not think this state of things objectionable. Matters of this sort we should still leave under the charge of the magistrates. They are the very persons who are most fit to judge of them. But with regard to such matters as are of a more judicial character, in which the rights of individual litigants are at stake, if a trial in a court is the proper mode of deciding them, the tribunal ought to decide on what is heard in court, and not in accordance with foregone conclusions.

There is furthermore another great objection to the jurisdiction of quarter sessions. The court is too independent and irresponsible. Our judicial system is in this respect very inconsistent. We give abundant facilities of appeal in most cases, and that from tribunals of a professional character; but in other matters, involving, it may be, pecuniary interests often quite as great and greater, and when the tribunal most needs supervision and control, there is, strictly speaking, no right of appeal at all. It is true that a special case may be stated by the sessions, but that mode of procedure is only available when the point in difference is a neat point of law capable of being disentangled from the facts, and which the sessions are willing to state. It is very often impossible to state a case, although the decision of the sessions may have involved very nice questions of legal principle, and it by no means follows that the tribunal is most willing to state a case when in its own mind it is most doubtful of the correctness of its decision. The consequence is that a case in the superior courts involving £50 damages may be tried and re-tried; may be argued in the High Court of Justice, and re-heard in the Court of Appeal; but a question of rating involving very large sums of money depends on the decision of, say, a baronet and a few country gentlemen and parsons, without the possibility of any appeal from their decision, however obviously erroneous. Under these circumstances, there is no check upon the tribunal. It does just what it likes, without that wholesome fear of reversal which keeps the judge of the superior court straight. Its demeanour towards the professional persons practising before it is frequently tinged in a greater or less degree by that tinge of contempt and dislike which the layman, ignorant

of a special art or science, generally feels for the expert, more especially if the layman considers himself generally a much greater and more important person than the expert. But on the other hand, as frequently happens between laymen and experts, the tribunal sometimes pins its faith on some particular practitioner who has got its ear, and saves itself the trouble of trying to understand the true legal bearing of any question brought before it by accepting whatever he lays down as the law.

We cannot help thinking that the tribunal of quarter sessions is altogether an unsatisfactory one. The remedy which we conceive to be the proper one we have before treated of at large. We would have competent professional men as chairmen. Such could easily be found at very reasonable salaries, if the appointment were not made incompatible with general practice.

The New Practice.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

JOINDER OF THIRD PARTY—NOTICE BY DEFENDANT—DISCRETION OF COURT—ORD. 16, RR. 17-21.—Some questions of importance with regard to third-party notices were raised and discussed before the Court of Appeal, on the 15th inst., in a case of *Bower v. Hartley*. This was an action in the Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff had employed the defendants, who were insurance brokers, to effect insurances for him upon a cargo which he was about to ship abroad. Some insurances were accordingly effected by the defendants. The vessel in which the cargo was shipped was stranded soon after she commenced her voyage, and the cargo was seriously damaged. The statement of claim alleged that the defendants had been guilty of negligence in effecting the policies, so that the plaintiff was unable to recover upon them the sums which he would have been entitled to recover if they had been effected according to his instructions to the defendants, and the plaintiff claimed £3,000 damages. The acts of negligence alleged were (1) that the defendants had declared upon the policies as the value of the cargo a sum considerably less than that which the plaintiff had directed them to insure it for; (2) that in one of the policies the defendants had caused the cargo to be materially misdescribed; (3) that in the same policy the defendants had permitted the insertion of an unusual condition. The policy referred to under the second and third heads had been effected with underwriters in France. The condition referred to was this:—"La présente assurance est consenti franco d'avaries particulières matérielles (cassee comprise)." This French policy the defendants had not effected themselves, but had employed Leyland & Co., another firm of insurance brokers, as their agents to effect it. Consequently, the defendants, if they were liable to the plaintiffs for negligence with regard to this policy, would claim to be indemnified by Leyland & Co. Under these circumstances the defendants applied for leave to serve a third-party notice under r. 18 upon Leyland & Co., and leave was given in the first instance by a master in chambers. Leyland & Co. applied to a judge in chambers to set the master's order aside, but it was affirmed by Lindley, J. An appeal was thereupon taken to the Queen's Bench Division, who discharged the order. The defendants then brought the case to the Court of Appeal, and the hearing took place before James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A. The court pointed out that the question to be tried as between the plaintiff and the defendants was not entirely the same as that which would have to be tried between the defendants and the third parties. The question whether there had been negligence or not must depend to a great extent upon the nature of the instructions which had been given by the principal to the agent, and the instructions given by the defendants to the third parties might not be the same as those which the plaintiffs had given to the defendants. Indeed, Leyland & Co. had sworn positively that the plaintiff's instructions had never been communicated to them by the defendants. There was, however, one ques-

tion of fact which was common to all the parties, viz., the question whether, under the circumstances, the amount of the loss was recoverable upon the French policy. Though this was not the whole of the question to be tried between the plaintiff and the defendants, still the court held (as was held by the Queen's Bench Division in *Benecke v. Frost*, 24 W. R. 669, and by the Court of Appeal in a subsequent case of *The Swansea Shipping Company v. Duncan*) that there was power to order Leyland & Co. to be served with a notice, and that they should be bound by the determination of this one question in this action. And an order would have been made to this effect had not the plaintiff intervened and opposed it on the ground that he might be seriously prejudiced and delayed if the proposed order was made. It was urged on his behalf that on the simple question of the validity of the French policy he might and probably would, as against the defendants, be able to rely upon admissions made by them that the policy was invalid, while those admissions would not be evidence at all as against the third parties. If the two cases were tried together this might seriously prejudice the plaintiff with the jury. Then another objection was that the action had been entered for trial at the approaching Liverpool Assizes, the commission day being the 22nd inst., and that if the third parties were to be served the result would probably be that the trial would have to be postponed. The court acceded to these arguments, and declined to disturb the decision of the Queen's Bench Division. They said that the power to order a third party to be served and bound is a discretionary one, and that in the exercise of its discretion the court ought to have regard to the question whether the plaintiff would be prejudiced in any way by the order. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, it was not at all clear that the plaintiff would not be damaged by the introduction of the third parties, and therefore the order ought not to be made.

SECURITY FOR COSTS—PLAINTIFF OUT OF JURISDICTION—SUIT COMMENCED BEFORE NOVEMBER, 1875—ORDER OF FEBRUARY, 1876, R. 7.—On the 19th inst., an appeal from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the case of *The Republic of Costa Rica v. Erlanger* (24 W. R. 830), which we noted *ante*, p. 684, was heard by the Court of Appeal. The suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery before November, 1875, the plaintiffs being a foreign Government, and they had, under the old practice, been required to give security for costs by depositing £120 in court, and this they had done. The suit related to very complicated transactions, and the costs already incurred were very large, and in June last one of the defendants, who stated that his costs would probably amount to £2,000, applied to the Vice-Chancellor under r. 7 of February, 1876, for an order that further security should be given for the costs. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the new rule does not apply to suits commenced before the Judicature Acts came into operation. But, whether that was so or not, he thought that, as he had a discretion given him by the rule, he ought not to increase the security in a case where a foreign Government had been in effect already told by the court that they would be entitled to proceed with their suit upon depositing £120. The Court of Appeal (James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.), however, were of opinion that the new rule, being one which relates only to procedure and which does not alter the law, applies to old suits equally with new ones. The rule was intended to remedy what had been long felt to be a serious defect in the practice of the Court of Chancery, and to assimilate the practice in all the divisions of the High Court to that which formerly prevailed in the common law courts, of requiring a plaintiff out of the jurisdiction to give substantial—not merely nominal—security for costs. As Lord Justice Mellish tersely expressed it, a suitor has no vested interest in defective procedure, and if, in the course of a litigation, a change is made in the procedure, no injustice is done to the suitor; and, as Lord Justice James said, the sum of £100 was fixed as the amount of security centuries ago, at a time when the value of money was very different from its present value, and when the heavy suits which are now familiar to the courts were probably unknown. The practice as to the amount of security was, therefore, very properly altered to

meet the change of circumstances. Another thing to be noted under the new rule is this, that applications for security for costs may now be made from time to time, instead of only once for all, as under the old practice, and the right to require security will not be, as was formerly the case, waived by the defendant's taking proceedings in the action. The Court of Appeal, moreover, said that security could only be required for future costs, not for costs already incurred, and in the case before them they ordered that the plaintiffs should give security for £500.

TRIAL BY JURY—ACTION IN CHANCERY DIVISION—TRIAL AT ASSIZES.—JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, s. 29—ORD. 36, r. 29.—The same day, in a case of *Cave v. Mackenzie*, the question, which has been already mooted, of the right of the judges of the common law divisions to refuse to try issues sent for trial from the Chancery Division, was raised before the Court of Appeal. *Cave v. Mackenzie* is an action in the Chancery Division, and is attached to the Rolls Court. The Master of the Rolls, some time since, on the application of the defendant, ordered that the issues of fact in the case should be tried before a judge and jury at the Chelmsford Assizes, and the action was entered for trial accordingly. It came on for trial on Tuesday last before Huddleston, B., and he then, after consulting Cockburn, C.J., refused to try it because it was a case from the Chancery Division, and said that it must go back for trial to the Master of the Rolls. The action was accordingly struck out, with the result to the parties that the cost of attendance of witnesses and the fees on counsel's briefs (amounting, it is said, to £150) are thrown away, and that the trial is indefinitely postponed. On Wednesday application was made on behalf of the plaintiff to the Master of the Rolls with the view of ascertaining what was to be done. His lordship, though he was still of opinion that his order was a proper one and that the case ought to have been tried, said that he was powerless in the matter, and recommended that an application should be made to the Court of Appeal. Accordingly, *Romer*, for the plaintiff, asked that court for leave to serve notice of appeal from the order of Huddleston, B., so as to get the case restored to the list, and tried before the close of the assizes. The court, however (James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.), were of opinion that there was no order which could be made the subject of an appeal, and that they could not interfere. All that the court could suggest was that the plaintiff might possibly have a right to petition Parliament, on the ground that a judge had refused to perform his duty, or that perhaps the Lord Chancellor, or the Attorney-General, might be able to find some solution of the difficulty.

TRIAL OF CHANCERY ACTION AT ASSIZES.—ORD. 36, r. 1.—In a case of *Redmayne v. Vaughan*, on the 18th inst., Bacon, V.C., made an order to the effect that the action should be entered for trial at the approaching Liverpool Assizes. The circumstances under which the order was made were as follows:—The action was a partnership action, commenced in the district registry at Liverpool, and assigned to Vice-Chancellor Bacon. There was an important question of fact between the parties; and the plaintiff in his statement of claim said that he proposed that the action should be tried within the hundred of West Derby, in the county of Lancaster, that is to say, at Liverpool. The action being ripe for trial, application was made to the associate at Liverpool and also to the district registrar there to enter the action for trial by a judge and jury at the assizes. Each of them refused to do so, and accordingly on Tuesday, *T. J. Edwards*, for the plaintiff, and in pursuance of special leave, moved for an order that the action might be entered as above mentioned. He submitted that ord. 36, r. 1, which allows the plaintiff to name the place where the action shall be tried, applies to all actions in the High Court, citing two cases, namely, *Hooper v. Braund* (ante, p. 373) and *Ridge v. Ridge* (ante, p. 586), in both of which the President of the Probate Division had expressed himself in terms clearly showing that, in his opinion, the rule applied to probate actions. He submitted that there could be no difference in this respect between a probate action and a partnership action, each of them being specifically assigned by the Act of 1873 to its own re-

spective division, and that the addition of the name of a Vice-Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls is only, as it were, a mark of a sub-division of the Chancery Division. The defendant, who had been served with notice of the motion, did not appear. Bacon, V.C., made the order asked for, but his lordship refused to give any directions as to the manner in which, or the officers by whom, the cause should be entered for trial.

TAXATION OF COSTS IN DISTRICT REGISTRY.—ORD. 36, rr. 1, 2, 3.—In a case of *Irlam v. Irlam*, heard before Hall, V.C., on the 15th inst., the district registrar at Liverpool had (see ante, p. 272) issued an administration summons, and made a decree, by consent, for the administration of the real and personal estate, directing accounts and inquiries, and reserving further directions. The Vice-Chancellor held these proceedings irregular, and made the usual administration decrees directing accounts and inquiries to be taken in the district registry, and ordered that upon the result of the accounts and inquiries being reported the action should be heard in London on further consideration. The action now came on for further consideration upon the report of the district registrar. Minutes were prepared which contained the following clause:—"Let the district registrar at Liverpool tax the costs of all parties of this action." *Robinson, Q.C.*, and *Bardswell*, for the plaintiffs, in support of the proposed minute, contended that the costs could be taxed by the district registrar, the action having been instituted in the district registry, and not having been removed. Hall, V.C., refused to insert the words proposed in the minutes. His lordship added that it was only in simple cases where the district registrar had the power of entering final judgment—e.g., in the case of default being made by the defendant—that the costs could be taxed by the district registrar. In an action such as the present, which would have to proceed further, and in which further inquiries would have to be directed, he would not direct costs to be taxed by the district registrar.

PLEADING THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—In the Divisional Court, on the 17th inst., before Hannen and Quain, J.J., *Merewether* moved, in the case of *Clark v. Callow*, for an order to enter judgment for the defendant on the ground that the contract sued on was within the Statute of Frauds. *Field, J.*, who tried the case at the Rutland Assizes, had refused to allow that defence to be set up, as it was not pleaded as required by ord. 19, r. 23. The plaintiff had alleged as facts the delivery and also the acceptance by the defendant of goods sold. These facts the defendant had by his statement of defence, denied. This it was contended was tantamount to pleading a defence under the statute. Hannen and Quain, J.J., expressed a strong opinion that this was not a pleading of the statute as intended by ord. 19, r. 23. The matter, however, stood over, as an order for a new trial was also moved for on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.

The date of the Social Science Congress, to be held at Liverpool in October next, has been changed from the 11th to the 18th to the 10th and 17th of that month.

At the sitting of the Leeds County Court a few days ago the judge (Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson) said that in consequence of his not taking cases in which professional gentlemen were engaged before half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, it had been found impossible to get through the business, and the adjournments had, of course, entailed great cost on the suitors. In looking at the minor character of the business of the court, it was difficult to adopt a system which should meet the convenience of the public and of professional gentlemen. He proposed the Mondays should be special days, when the Court would sit at half-past ten o'clock, and when there would be heard a limited number of cases in which the sum claimed was £5 and upwards, and in which counsel or solicitors were engaged. No judgment summonses or applications were to be heard on such special days without leave, to be obtained by order in chambers.

Notes

IN A CASE OF *Ex parte Arnold*, decided by the Court of Appeal on the 20th inst., a question arose as to the effect of the protecting clause, section 94, of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. This section provides (*inter alia*) by sub-section 3 that nothing in the Act contained shall render invalid "any contract or dealing with the bankrupt, made in good faith and for valuable consideration, before the date of the order of adjudication, by a person not having, at the time of making such contract or dealing, notice of any act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt, and available against him for adjudication." The corresponding clause, section 133, of the Bankruptcy Act of 1849 differed slightly in its language. It spoke of "dealings and transactions" instead of "dealings" only, and, though it mentioned *bona fides*, it said nothing about valuable consideration. In *Ex parte Arnold* a debtor, on the 18th of February, executed a bill of sale of certain chattels (not the whole of his property) to secure a debt due to one of his creditors. The bill of sale was duly registered. On the 10th of March the debtor filed a liquidation petition. On the 11th of March the creditor took possession of the property comprised in his bill of sale, but when he did so he had had no notice of the act of bankruptcy. Under these circumstances the court (James and Mellish, L.JJ., and Bagallay, J.A.) held, reversing a decision of the Chief Judge, that although the goods were in the order and disposition of the debtor, with the consent of the mortgagee, at the commencement of the liquidation, yet the mortgagee was entitled to retain them as against the trustee. The court were of opinion that the word "dealings" in section 94 had, in effect, as extensive a meaning as the words "dealings and transactions" in the Act of 1849, and that consequently the cases upon that section, such as *Graham v. Truber* (14 C. B. 134), still apply. And as to the words "for valuable consideration," the court were of opinion that they were inserted in section 94 only to make that still clearer which was implied in the words *bona fide* in section 133. It was intended only to exclude from the protection mere gifts of the bankrupt's property. In the present case the transactions relating to the bill of sale must be looked at as a whole; the bill of sale was clearly given for value, and the seizure was only the completion of the security, and was therefore a dealing for valuable consideration. It had been contended on the part of the trustee that money, or at any rate something of value, must have passed to the bankrupt at the time when the seizure was made, but the court held that this was not necessary.

THERE WAS A FURTHER POINT in the case which arose thus:—The day before the petition was filed, the debtor's solicitor wrote a letter to the mortgagee, telling him that the debtor was about to file a liquidation petition, and after the receipt of this letter the mortgagee at once sent a person to seize the goods, but the seizure was not effected till after the petition had been filed. It was shown, however, that a similar letter had been written by the solicitor to several others of the principal creditors of the debtor, and the court was satisfied on the evidence that the letter was written *bona fide*, and not in pursuance of any understanding between the debtor and the creditor that the former should give the latter warning in case he was about to institute bankruptcy proceedings. The court, therefore, thought that the case was governed by that class of authorities, such as *Ex parte Hallifax* (2 M. D. & De G. 64), which have decided that notice of an intention to commit an act of bankruptcy is not notice of an act of bankruptcy having been committed, but that a creditor receiving such a notice is entitled to disregard it, and is in no way bound to inquire afterwards whether an act of bankruptcy has been committed.

THE SAME DAY, in another case of *Ex parte Jenkin*, an appeal from a county court had been presented to the Chief Judge, but at the time fixed for the hearing the appellant failed to appear, and on the application of the respondents the appeal was dismissed with costs. The order dismissing it was expressed to be made, not upon the

merits, but simply upon the non-appearance of the appellant. The appellant afterwards applied to the Chief Judge for a re-hearing, but this application was refused. He then appealed to the Court of Appeal simply from the original order dismissing the appeal. The court declined to go into the merits of the case, and held that the appeal could not be entertained, inasmuch as the order upon its face was clearly right, and showed that under the circumstances the Chief Judge could have made no other order than that which he did make.

Legal News.

With regard, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to what might seem the premature announcement of Mr. Hassard's appointment to fill the office vacant by the death of Mr. Hart Dyke, we are requested to state that it was owing to the pressing necessity of there being a notary public duly qualified to sign the schedule for the prorogation of Convocation that Mr. Hassard had to be sworn in as a temporary official on Tuesday. Singularly enough, the same necessity for immediate action arose on Mr. Hart Dyke's own appointment. Mr. Hassard has accepted the office subject to any arrangement Parliament may hereafter make as to its emoluments.

Mr. Baron Huddleston, in the Erith lock-out case, thus explained the effect of the Act of last session:—"The law now was perfectly fair and equal as to masters and men. The Act was altered last session in the interests of the men, and ought to be respected by them. The masters in the present case had desired to introduce piecework and had a perfect right to do so. The men had an equal right to refuse it; but they had no right to combine in order to exercise tyranny upon others. You have a right to arrange your own terms of working, but you have no right to combine to impose restriction upon others. You may advocate your own views by argument and reasoning, but you must not endavour by unlawful means to compel others to abstain from working. You must not persistently follow any one from place to place; you must not, in short, 'dodge' a man; you must not do anything to interfere with his personal liberty. You must not hide his tools or his clothes, or anything he uses. You must not watch or beset men, except for the purpose of obtaining or giving information, or to ascertain if those professing to be on strike are really working. There was a proviso inserted that this should not be criminal; but it is so dangerous a thing to do at all, that it is difficult to guard against the abuse of the practice, and, therefore, if you assert a right to 'picket' you are almost certain to get into difficulty, for, whatever you may intend by it, others will go beyond it. Most certainly, watching and besetting, unless it is only for information, is illegal."

On Thursday, says the *Daily News*, a singular occurrence took place at Guildhall. On the result of the election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex being made known, the bells of St. Lawrence Jewry rung a merry peal. As a rule, when that ceremony takes place the law courts are not sitting in the City, and the magistrates at the police-court have either to submit to the noise or to send a request to the churchwardens asking them to discontinue the ringing of the bells, a request which is always complied with. On Thursday, there was an exceptional election of a sheriff, but as he was not opposed the proceedings were soon over. When Mr. Justice Quain returned to the Court of Queen's Bench after luncheon he heard the bells ringing, and the noise was so great that he said it was impossible for them to transact their business unless the bells were stopped, and he sent a messenger to the church to request that the ringing should cease, but he did not know, he said, whether he had the power to order them to stop. After some time the judge remarked that the messenger had been a long while gone, but he did not wonder at it, from the fact that the functionary upon whom the duty of ringing the bells devolved was, as a rule, a very difficult individual to get at. The bells, however, suddenly ceased, and the business of the court proceeded. In the police-court the business was adjourned by Alderman Owen as it was impossible to hear a word the witnesses said.

Societies.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The following suggestions have been made by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society for amendments in the rules in the first schedule to the Judicature Act, 1875:—

Ord. 2, r. 1.] It would be better that Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer should form one division for the issuing of writs, filing pleadings, affidavits, drawing up rules, signing judgments, and all other formal proceedings, as in chancery. This would promote uniformity and save trouble to suitors, and be economical.

R. 4.] The previous leave of court, before issuing writ for service out of the jurisdiction, might with advantage be dispensed with, and it is suggested it would be better to revert to the old practice under the Common Law Procedure Act, which worked well, and under which the application to the court for leave to sign judgment, and showing jurisdiction, was only necessary if the defendant did not appear.

R. 6.] Make the rules apply to proceedings under the Bills of Exchange Act, without distinction, after leave to appear, including liberty to apply for leave to sign judgment as on a writ specially indorsed, and making the rules as regards suing firms, substituted service, and the like apply to writs under Bills of Exchange Act. Actions on bills of exchange are the class of cases in which the plaintiff is least likely to know of whom a firm liable on the bill may consist.

Ord. 9, r. 6.] Should be extended to single defendants carrying on business within the jurisdiction in the name of a firm.

Ord. 12, r. 3.] The provisions of this rule and of r. 7 of December, 1875, and of r. 5 of February, 1876, should be amalgamated and re-enacted, and their intention made more clear and distinct. There is a doubt as to whether the words "previous day" and "the day following" relate to the eighth day after service, or the opening of the offices on the ninth day, according to the old practice.

Ord. 12, r. 10.] When defendant appears by solicitor, the address of the defendant should be given.

And when partners are sued in the name of the firm, they should give the names and addresses of all the partners.

Ord. 13, r. 9.] When defendant does not appear in actions in the Chancery Division, it is desirable that there should be a speedy mode of obtaining judgment. At present in some courts the action is set down as an ordinary action, and has to wait its turn for coming on; in some courts the plaintiff may bring it on as a short cause. Seeing that these cases are mostly foreclosure actions, generally very simple and always undefended, any delay should be avoided.

At present the registrar requires an office copy of the statement of claim when judgment given where no appearance has been entered. This seems an unnecessary expense and delay. A certificate has to be produced, when the action is set down, that plaintiff has filed a statement, and that defendant has not appeared. This should be sufficient.

Ord. 16, r. 2.] It would be desirable that the words "through a *bona fide* mistake, &c.," should be omitted. It is often prudent to add another plaintiff to save the discussion of a question of parties, raised by the defence or otherwise, without any "mistake" having been made.

R. 3, 5.] These rules should be amended so as to remove the doubts which have been expressed, that effect cannot be given to these rules unless the questions in issue arise out of one and the same contract. The rules should apply to cases of contracts of sale and re-sale and sale again, and of sub-contracts and the like.

R. 10.] This rule should be made to extend to changes in firms, or a succession of firms, pending the running of a continuous contract, so as to avoid the necessity of a multiplicity of actions. The rule should also be made to apply to the case of one person trading under the name of a firm.

Ord. 16, r. 15.] If a defendant be added, it would be better that the writ and statement of claim (if one has been delivered) should be amended, and a time fixed for defendant to appear and answer, according to the old practice, to which there was no objection. The practice,

under this rule, of issuing an additional writ, leads to confusion. There are two numbers to the action, and two commencements, and otherwise unnecessary confusion.

Rr. 17, 18, 19.] These should be extended so as to embrace questions not precisely the same, or not arising out of one and the same contract, according to the construction that is at present put upon these rules, and which has very much narrowed their utility.

Ord. 19, r. 5.] Three folios is much too low for the maximum of length for written pleadings. It causes expense and trouble, and a multiplication of small pieces of paper, and, what is worse and more important, the inevitable delay of one or two days. Folios ten or twelve would serve better as a maximum.

Parties should be allowed to delivered their pleadings in manuscript at their own cost, and deliver printed copy three days afterwards. This would save the much greater expense of an application for time, often obtained only to obtain time for printing.

R. 20.] In practice this rule has not been found to have the effect of preventing general denials.

Ord. 21, r. 1 (a).] It is desirable that this rule and ord. 24, r. 1, should both be amended by not making it compulsory on a plaintiff to proceed within a limited time, unless the defendant shall require him (by a simple demand according to the old practice) to do so. Much unnecessary litigation is saved by allowing the proceedings to lie dormant and be ultimately dropped. Besides this, it puts plaintiffs to the cost of unnecessary applications for time.

R. 1 (b).] It would be better that plaintiff should not be at liberty to deliver statement of claim with the writ, and not unless and until required by defendant to do so; otherwise the advantage of the writ, which is to give a *locus penitentie* for settlement, is lost.

Ord. 22, r. 1.] Eight days is too short a time for defendant to deliver his defence. Two days are consumed by printing; one by Sunday, leaving only five days, during which the statement has to be often sent into the country; the client sent for and seen; instructions sent up to London to prepare the defence; counsel instructed; the draft sent to the country and returned to London. The result is that in nearly every case applications for time are necessary, and the defendant is often unfairly put under terms of short notice of trial. It is suggested that fourteen days would not be too much.

R. 3.] When defendant has appeared and required a statement of claim, the plaintiff may serve a summons for leave to sign judgment; and although he may get no order, it is held that under this rule the time for delivering defence on a liquidated demand counts from refusal of order to plaintiff, and so by a side wind plaintiff avoids delivering the required statement, and is allowed to sign judgment, which, if set aside afterwards, is only set aside on terms. Plaintiff ought to be required to deliver his statement in such a case.

It would be better to revert to the old practice of allowing a plaintiff to discontinue at any time as of course, making him liable for costs. No evil ever resulted in practice from this.

Ord. 27, r. 3.] This rule by implication allows to a defendant who has set up a counter-claim twenty-eight days before the case can be tried. This is too long.

Ord. 30, r. 2.] It would be very convenient if money might be paid into court by a cheque on a London bank, as is permitted with legacy duty.

R. 3.] Power should be given to the judge to dispense with the written authority of the plaintiff to take money out of court under special circumstances.

R. 4.] The limit of four days should be omitted, for the reason stated above. (See ord. 21, r. 1.)

Ord. 31, r. 1.] Interrogatories should be limited to facts believed to be within the other party's knowledge; and interrogatories as to facts as to which it is known the other party can have no personal knowledge should be prohibited. Interrogatories are multiplied by merely formal questions.

R. 7.] The maximum for a written affidavit (three folios) is too low, and should be extended to ten or twelve folios (see *supra*, ord. 19, r. 5); and liberty, as there proposed, should be given to file the affidavit in manuscript and deliver printed copy afterwards.

Rr. 11, 12.] It would be desirable that either party should

have the right to discovery by inspection and production of documents at any time, subject to special orders as to costs, with power to reserve costs, and costs not to be costs in the cause as of right.

Ord. 32.] It would be desirable to extend this right to call for admission of specific facts known to both sides and not really in dispute, though material—as, for example, the date of sailing of a ship and the like.

Ord. 34.] It would be convenient to give power to the judge to direct a special case to be stated without consent, and with power, in case of dispute as to facts, to refer it to the master to settle the facts, and for him at the same time to adjudge costs if unnecessary difficulties raised, or facts not admitted improperly.

Ord. 36.] The present arrangements for *Nisi Prius* business in Middlesex and London cause much inconvenience and additional expense. There is great uncertainty as to the time at which a case will be tried. This increases cost of keeping witnesses, and, owing to so many *Nisi Prius* courts sitting at the same time, frequently deprives suitors of the attendance of their counsel, and it is necessary to bring witnesses from a distance to London upon the mere chance of a case being heard.

The comparatively short time during which *Nisi Prius* courts now sit (10 or 10.30 till 4) adds materially to the cost of witnesses. This is aggravated by rising at two on Saturdays. It is suggested that the associates should appoint special jury causes as formerly, with power (subject to appeal to judge) to appoint any particular case in which, by reason of witness being about to leave the country, or for any other reason, delay would be prejudicial, out of its turn. Also, that two courts of *Nisi Prius* should sit continuously in Middlesex and also in London, except in vacations—one court to take special and the other common jury actions, and extra courts if and when found requisite. Also that the *Nisi Prius* courts should sit ordinarily from 10 to 5, with no sittings on Saturdays. It is suggested that a separate list should be made of causes to be tried before a judge without a jury.

R. 3.] It is suggested that the absolute right given to the defendant to have the issues of fact tried before a jury should be qualified by making it in the discretion of the court, who should only order a trial by jury in cases fitted for that tribunal.

If such right be acceded to defendants, it should be made equally applicable to actions in the Chancery Division, which is not now the case.

R. 9.] Ten days' notice of trial is too short, considering that all undefended causes are now eliminated; fifteen days would not be too long for a defendant to prepare for trial.

R. 13.] It is very inconvenient that a plaintiff should not be allowed, as of right and without leave, to countermand notice of trial, making him liable for costs, as of course, if he do not countermand in time. A plaintiff generally countermands upon some sudden emergency as to evidence, and it is important that, when he has determined not to try, there should be no delay in stopping preparations on both sides.

R. 31.] It would be better to take out the words "but not so as to make the tribunal of the referee a public court," but giving power to the referee to sit in private in any particular cases.

R. 4.] It would be much better to allow defendants to take judgments of *non pros.*, if the plaintiff do not take his case to trial when ruled to do so, instead of obliging the defendant to take the cause down to trial—a most unnecessary expense. The defendant should have a right analogous to that under section 101 of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, of taking judgment if, after twenty days' notice, plaintiff does not proceed to trial.

Ord. 36.] It should be ordered that the action be not set down for trial till the evidence is closed. At present it sometimes occurs that notice of trial is given before the evidence-in-chief is closed.

Ord. 39.] The court should have power, on granting a rule for a new trial, to order that the judge's or shorthand notes of the evidence of any witness examined at the first trial who may have died, or be unable to attend, be read at the new trial.

The four days is too short, considering that the court is now commonly sitting in *Banco*. Fourteen days would not

be too much time to allow the unsuccessful party to move for a new trial.

Ord. 42, r. 10.] So much of this rule as requires the signature of the solicitor to the *præcipe* should be omitted. This is strictly acted upon in the Queen's Bench, and often causes great delay and inconvenience if the solicitor be absent, and it might lead to serious loss if another execution got priority, or in other cases.

Ord. 54, r. 6.] There should be power to extend the time for appealing under special circumstances.

Ord. 55, r. 2.] Bank holidays and the day ordered to be kept as the Queen's birthday should be added. This latter is annually made the subject of special rule.

Ord. 58, rr. 2, 8.] Provision should be made for furnishing the judges of the Court of Appeal with copies of the demurrer book, special case or pleadings. These are not required by these rules or any other.

Ord. 58, r. 14.] The power here given to the Court of Appeal should be extended to a divisional court.

The position of the law as to costs is in a very uncertain condition, and requires to be dealt with by definite rules. There is much doubt as to the effect of the various certificates heretofore required; also as to whether the old law as regards the cost of issues still has force; as to the costs of rules where no order is made, and the like.

The allowance for printing is very low, and there is great difficulty in getting printers to print for the scale—particularly short pleadings. It would be better that a fixed sum should be allowed, say £1 for twenty folios or under.

Now that so many country cases are tried in London, in which the briefs are prepared in the country, it falls very hardly on the solicitors that the London agent must read the brief and make himself acquainted with the case, either without any remuneration, or that he must make a charge against the country solicitor personally. It is suggested that a fee for reading the brief and papers in such cases should be allowed to the London agent as costs in the cause. This is done in bankruptcy, where a fee of two guineas, or more in heavy cases, is allowed to the London agent for perusing the papers.

Additional Rules No. 22.] Considering that defendant's time to answer is very limited, and is curtailed by the necessity for printing, it should not be an inflexible rule that the applicants are to lose the costs of a second application for time. It would be better that the allowance for more than one application for time should be left to the discretion of the master, to be dealt with according to circumstances in particular cases.

Staying Actions.] It would be desirable, if it be competent to deal with the subject by rules, that the present difficulty and conflict of practice among the different divisions in regard to staying actions after the commencement of at winding up and in other cases should be dealt with and put on a satisfactory footing.

References and Trials before Assessors.] Also that all doubts should be removed as to the power of the judges to direct compulsory references in any case in which they may think it desirable. And also as to the power to direct any case to be tried before a judge sitting with an assessor.

Ord. 1, r. 1.] The practice in the Probate Division under this order is needlessly cumbrous. There is warning to *caveat* and appearance, followed by the issuing of a subsequent writ, and then another appearance. Either the appearance before the writ or the writ after the appearance should be dispensed with.

Ord. 5, r. 11.] Sub-section "d," relating to proceedings *in personam*, becomes inoperative through being by mistake under the general heading of proceedings *in rem*. It should be made a separate rule.

As to proceedings *in rem* in admiralty, in default of appearance, there was great doubt whether the former practice had been superseded or still prevails, and notice of a decision of the judge has been issued from the admiralty registry, setting forth what the practice is to be. The present opportunity should be taken of incorporating the substance of this notice in the rules.

The old probate rule, that a party propounding the alleged last will shall in all cases, even if a defendant, deliver the declaration, and the party opposing the same deliver the plea, should be re-enacted. At present the plaintiff, whether he be the party propounding the will or not, has in all cases to deliver the statement of claim,

which consists merely of a copy of the indorsement on the writ.

Ord. 30, r. 3.] The practice is still retained in the admiralty registry of requiring a formal power of attorney with a ten shilling stamp, in order to receive out of court the proceeds of sale of a ship, or other property. This unnecessary expense should be dispensed with, and the money paid out of court under a simple written authority, according to *ord. 30, r. 3.*

Ord. 36, r. 17.] The Admiralty Division officials at first required six copies of pleadings on entering for trial, because two Trinity masters sit in the court. They now insist on twenty copies, the reason for which is not known.

No provision is made in the rules to the Judicature Acts for the following proceedings in an admiralty action *in rem*, viz. :-

1. Giving bail for the res.
2. Its release after bail, &c.
3. Preventing its release.
4. Preventing its arrest.

Consequently, rr. 39 to 61 of 1859 (admiralty) still remain in force, except that in the notice above referred to rr. 59 and 60 are somewhat modified, and under them old forms and procedure are retained, as are also the court fees, which are very high.

For the like reason it is considered in the registry that rr. 107 to 137, 150 to 159, 165 to 169, 171, 172, 174 to 176, 182, 186, and 187 remain in force.

To avoid doubt and confusion these rules (altered as may be necessary) might be re-enacted. And similarly there might be a re-enactment of the Probate Rules, altered as may be thought expedient.

If this is done the scales of solicitors' fees and court fees will require alteration.

As to Costs in Admiralty and Probate Actions.] In these actions, in which there are many summonses of a special nature, and but few of a mere formal kind, instead of the allowance of only 3s. for summonses, it is suggested that the allowance under the former practice, which was more liberal, should be continued.

The higher scale should be made generally applicable in admiralty, and also in probate suits which are of a special nature.

Appointments, &c.

MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM LEWIS FARRAR, solicitor, of 2, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons, has been appointed by Mr. Alderman Hadley, sheriff-elect, to be one of the Under-sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. Mr. Farrar is ward clerk of Castle Baynard Ward, and vestry clerk of the parishes of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Gregory-by-St. Paul. He was admitted a solicitor in 1855, and is in partnership with his father, Mr. Frederick Farrar, who is deputy-alderman for Castle Baynard Ward.

MR. HENRY LONGSTAFFE FORSTER, solicitor (of the firm of Forster, Brown, & Forster), of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

MR. ARTHUR GEORGE HAYES, solicitor, of Halesowen, has been appointed Clerk to the County Magistrates at that place, to act jointly with his father, Mr. William Hayes. Mr. A. G. Hayes was admitted a solicitor in 1874.

MR. JOHN PAGET, magistrate at the Thames Police-court, has been appointed Magistrate at the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police-courts, in succession to Mr. James Thomas Ingham, appointed senior magistrate at Bow-street. Mr. Paget was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1838, and formerly practised on the Northern Circuit. He was appointed in 1863 a magistrate at the Thames Police-court, where he will now be succeeded by Mr. Albert De Rutzen, late stipendiary magistrate at Merthyr Tydfil.

MR. EDWARD MINSON WAVELL, junior, solicitor (of the

firm of Wavell & Co.), of Halifax, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

MR. HENRY THOMAS YOUNG, solicitor (of the firm of Walters, Young, Walters, & Deverell), of 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, who has been elected President of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society for the ensuing year, was admitted in 1844. He has been vice-president of the council for the past year, and he is also a director of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, the Legal and General Life Insurance Company, and the Law Fire Insurance Company.

MR. GERALD AUGUSTUS ROBERT FITZGERALD, barrister, has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Commission on Noxious Manufactures. Mr. Fitzgerald is the son of the Rev. Augustus Otway Fitzgerald, Rector of Charlton Mackrell, Somersetshire. He was formerly scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1866. He was afterwards elected a Fellow of St. John's College, and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Easter Term, 1871.

Obituary.

MR. FRANCIS HART DYKE.

Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, of 5, Dean's-court and 29, Eccleston-square, Queen's Proctor, died at Luddington House, Egham, on Monday last (July 17), at the age of seventy-three, in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall from his horse on the preceding Saturday. The deceased was the fourth son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke (fifth baronet), of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, and was born in 1804. He was admitted a proctor in 1825, and had practised for over fifty years in Doctors'-commons. In 1834, he was appointed deputy-registrar for the province of Canterbury, and in 1844 (on the death of the late Mr. John Moore) he was appointed by Archbishop Howley to the office of registrar for the province and to the House of Convocation, and registrar of peculiars under the Vicar-General. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of Archbishops Howley, Sumner, Longley, and Tait, and his official services were most valuable. About twenty-five years ago he was appointed to the office of Queen's Proctor. Formerly his duties were mostly confined to obtaining for the Crown letters of administration in the case of bastards or persons without relations dying intestate, but since the passing of the Divorce Act they became much more onerous. At the request of the late Lord Westbury, Mr. Dyke undertook the duty of intervener in cases of collusion or other misconduct by petitioners in divorce suits, and his responsibilities were much added to by the Queen's Proctor Act of 1860. Mr. Dyke evinced the greatest zeal and discretion in the discharge of his duties under the statute. At the sitting of Convocation last Tuesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury made a feeling allusion to the loss sustained by Mr. Dyke's death, and the President of the Probate Division has expressed in emphatic language his sense of the value of the services rendered by Mr. Dyke. "I avail myself of this opportunity," Sir J. Hannen said, "of expressing the very great grief that I felt on hearing of the sudden death of the Queen's Proctor. Both as counsel and as judge I have known him for many years, and I have always felt the greatest possible respect and regard for him. Having regard to the particularly delicate and difficult duties which he had to perform, it was natural that his conduct should sometimes be criticised by those whose interests were affected by his intervention; but he always discharged his duties to my complete satisfaction. Although it may be thought right to make some change in the character of his office, I am satisfied that the duties of that office will never be better discharged than they were by the late Mr. Dyke." The deceased was married to a daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and leaves one son and two daughters.

Legislation of the Week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 13.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (ARTISANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS).

This Bill passed through committee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BIRMINGHAM, &c., CHELMSFORD, &c.).

This Bill passed through committee.

TRAMWAY ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BRISTOL, &c.).

The Commons' amendments to this Bill were considered and agreed to.

CUSTOMS DUTIES CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill was read a second time.

CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill was read a second time.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

This Bill was read a second time.

CRAB AND LOBSTER FISHERIES (NORFOLK).

This Bill was read a third time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BINGLEY, &c.).

This Bill was read a third time.

July 14.—COMMONS.

The House went into committee on this Bill.

The first seven clauses were agreed to.

On clause 8, in which it is provided that the distances between a town and a common shall be measured in a direct line from the outer boundary of the town to the nearest point of the common, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND moved the omission of the words "outer boundary of the town" in order to substitute for them the words "town hall, or if there shall be no town hall, then from the cathedral or church if there be only one church, or if there be more churches than one, then from the principal market-place of such town."—The amendment was withdrawn.—The Earl of KIMBERLEY moved an amendment giving power to the urban authority to appear on behalf of the public where an inclosure was made without any legal authority.—The amendment was negative, and the clause was agreed to, as were also clauses from 9 to 18 inclusive.

Clause 19 was agreed to.

On clause 20, the Duke of SOMERSET moved to amend the clause by inserting words to prohibit the paving the surface of commons.—The amendment was negative, and the clause was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses, and the Bill passed through committee.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

This Bill was reported, with amendments.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT, 1856, AMENDMENT.

This Bill passed through committee.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

This Bill passed through committee.

CUSTOMS DUTIES CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill passed through committee.

CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill passed through committee.

ELVER FISHING.

This Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS.

This Bill was read a second time.

July 17.—WILD FOWL PRESERVATION.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE.

This Bill was read a second time.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT.

This Bill passed through committee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BIRMINGHAM, &c., BATH, &c., BILBOURGH, &c.).

This Bill passed through committee.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS.

This Bill passed through committee.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

This Bill passed through committee.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a second time.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT, 1856, AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a third time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (ARTISANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS, CHELMSFORD, &c.).

This Bill was read a third time.

CUSTOMS DUTIES CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill was read a third time.

CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill was read a third time.

July 18.—COMMONS.

On the consideration of the report of amendments on this Bill, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND proposed an amendment, providing that the six miles' radius of distance should be measured from the town hall, cathedral, or market-place, and that words to that effect should be introduced instead of the words "outer boundary."—The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 19, which extends the requirements of the Inclosure Commissioners for allotments for gardens and recreation grounds to be inclosed from common not waste of a manor, was omitted.

The report of amendments was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 13.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The House went into committee on this bill.

On clause 6, which provides that town councils and boards of guardians shall have like power with School Boards to enforce by bye-laws the attendance of children, Mr. MUNDELLA proposed to give the same power to local boards of health for the towns or districts which they govern.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. KNOWLES moved the omission of the words "may, if they think fit."—On a division the amendment was rejected by 206 to 165.—Mr. MUNDELLA moved to omit the words "but not otherwise."—On a division the amendment was rejected by 125 to 86.—Mr. SANDFORD moved to add at the end of the clause that no bye-law should apply to any child whose parent delivered to the clerk of the local authority an objection in writing, signed by such parent, and objecting to the compulsory attendance of the child.—The amendment was negative.—Sir H. HAVELOCK proposed, clause 6, page 2, after line 26, to add a proviso that no bye-law should compel any child to attend at any school with regard to which an objection on grounds of conscience made in writing and signed by the parent of such child had been lodged with the clerk of the local authorities.—The O'CONNOR DON moved that the following words be inserted in the amendment after the word section:—"or any section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870."—Ultimately, it was agreed to consolidate the amendment as follows:—"To add to the end of the clause, 'Provided that no bye-law made under this section or under any section of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 shall compel any child to attend any school, whether a Board school or otherwise, with regard to which an objection on grounds of conscience, made in writing and signed by the parent, has been lodged with the secretary of the School Board or the clerk of the local authority.'"—On a division the amendment, as thus altered, was rejected by 128 to 25.—The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

On clause 7, which provides penalties in the case of parents who habitually neglect to send their children to school, Mr. A. BROWN moved the omission of the word "habitually."—The amendment was negative.—Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved to amend the clause by adding words directing that the order should contain a provision that the children should not be required to attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects.—On a division the amendment was rejected by 189 to 116.—Lord F. CAVENDISH moved an amendment in line 6 to the

clause, to the effect that the reasons which, according to the clause, should be considered an excuse for not attending a public elementary school within two miles of the residence of the child should not apply in the case of children living on board canal boats.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. WAIT moved the omission of all the words from "necessary" to the end of the clause, in order to insert "or a necessity that shall appear to the court absolutely unavoidable."—Ultimately, the words "necessary domestic employment" were struck out.

Clauses 8, 9, and 10 were postponed.

On clause 11 ("exception to prohibition of employment of children"), Mr. READ moved an amendment to the effect that the local authority might, if it thought fit, suspend the operation of the Bill for the necessary operations in husbandry and the ingathering of the harvest for a period to be named, provided that it should not exceed eight weeks between the 1st of January and the 31st of December in each year; but progress was reported.

CONVICT PRISONS (RETURNS).

This Bill passed through committee.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTRATION AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a third time.

ISLE OF MAN (OFFICERS).

This Bill was read a third time.

TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE.

This Bill was read a third time.

NEW POLICE-COURT.

The House went into committee in order to provide the costs of a site for the new police-court in Bow-street, and the resolution was agreed to.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Mr. W. H. SMITH introduced a Bill for further amending the Acts relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

July 14.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The House went into committee on this Bill.—The consideration of clause 11 was resumed upon the amendment of Mr. READ, empowering local authorities to suspend the restrictions upon the employment of children for the necessary operations of husbandry and the in-gathering of crops, for a period not exceeding six weeks during the year.—The words from "in," page 4, line 32, to the end of the clause were omitted.—On a division the amendment was negatived by 255 to 50, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 12, which provides for the payment of school fees by guardians for poor parents not resident within the district of a School Board, Mr. HOLT proposed to strike out the limitation as to residence, so as to enable guardians to pay fees in School Board districts, and thus set parents more free to send their children to denominational schools, if they desired to do so, or if those schools happened to be nearer than Board schools.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. BIRLEY moved, clause 12, page 4, line 38, to leave out "guardians," and insert "local authority." The clause would then include corporations.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. BIRLEY moved, clause 12, page 4, line 40, to leave out the words "give the parent sufficient money to."—The amendment was agreed to.—Mr. BIRLEY moved, clause 12, page 4, line 41, to leave out "three pence" and insert "four pence."—The amendment was withdrawn.—On a division the clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the Bill by a majority of 242 to 49.

Clause 13 (special provision as to parliamentary grants to schools in poor districts) was postponed, to enable Lord Sandon to bring up a new clause which should more fully carry out the object in view.

On clause 14 (contribution for fees of children who obtain certificates), Lord SANDON said he proposed as amendments in this clause that the Education Department should have the power of raising the standard and the amount of attendance from time to time, and that at the end of five years the Government of the day might, if they thought fit, by the authority of the Queen in Council, go on with this system without being obliged to come to Parliament for a new Act.—The amendments

were agreed to.—Mr. BIRLEY proposed an amendment providing that the fees payable by the Department should be reckoned as school pence to be met by the parliamentary grant, and not deducted from it.—The amendment was agreed to.—On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, Mr. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH moved its rejection.—On a division the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill by 166 to 92.

CONVICT PRISONS (RETURNS).

This Bill was read a third time.

ORPHAN AND DESERTED CHILDREN (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a third time.

MEDICAL ACT (QUALIFICATIONS).

This Bill was considered as amended.

July 17.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The House went into committee on this Bill.

Clause 15, with some verbal amendments, was agreed to.

On clause 16, Mr. BIRLEY moved, in line 5, to leave out "one shilling" and insert "sixpence."—It was ultimately arranged that the words "one shilling" should be omitted, and that the blank so left should be filled up on the report.—The clause as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 18, investing the attendance committees with power to enforce bye-laws, and clause 19, empowering the Department to act in case of local default, were amended and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 20, which provides that the requisition of a parish to the guardians shall be made by resolution, like an application to the Department for a School Board, and, further, that the requisition may be accompanied by representations, made by resolution, as to the nature of the bye-laws desired by the parish, and that in making and approving the bye-laws regard shall be had to such representations, Mr. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH proposed the omission of the latter part of the clause.—On a division the amendment was rejected by 125 to 62.—The clause was then agreed to.

Clauses 21 and 22 were agreed to.

On clause 23, Lord SANDON moved an amendment prohibiting school attendance from committees incurring any expense or from appointing any officer without the consent of the council or guardians by whom the committees were appointed, and where they were appointed by guardians, also of the Local Government Board, but empowering them, with such consent, to employ any officer of such council or guardians.—The amendment was agreed to.—Mr. PELL proposed an amendment in the clause to provide that relief given under the Act for the payment of school fees in parishes where the local authority was the board of guardians should not be paid out of the common fund of the union, but should be made a separate charge on each parish.—The amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 was postponed.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

On clause 26, Lord F. HERVEY moved the insertion of a proviso to the effect that a School Board should not be formed for any school district in which there existed efficient and suitable provision for the elementary education of all the children resident in such district.—The amendment was negatived, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 27, applying the provisions and penalties of the Education Act of 1873, with certain amendments, to proceedings under this Act, Mr. BRIGHT moved to amend the clause by rendering the fraudulent exposure of any School Board or local authority to the payment of any school fees punishable with a fortnight's imprisonment.—The amendment was agreed to.—Mr. ONSLOW moved, in page 10, line 23, to leave out from "representation" to "conviction" in line 25. The object was to provide for the case of an employer who had been induced *bond fide* to employ a child under what he believed to be a *bond fide* certificate, but who had been deceived.—The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended was added to the Bill.

On clause 28, Lord F. CAVERDISH moved an amendment the effect of which would be to provide for the education of the children of parents receiving outdoor relief, up to standard three of the Education Code of 1876.—On a

division the amendment was rejected by 181 to 108.—The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 30 (amendment of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, as to elections to fill casual vacancies in the Bours), Lord SANDON proposed the insertion of words to make the provision for enabling School Boards to fill up vacancies by co-optation come into operation as soon as the Act passed.—The amendment was agreed to, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 31, 32, and 33 were agreed to.

On clause 34 (which provides that "a child" in the Act shall mean one under the age of fourteen years), Mr. ROWELL moved that the age of thirteen should be substituted for that of fourteen.—On a division the amendment was rejected by 197 to 108.—Lord SANDON moved, clause 34, page 12, line 11, at end, to insert as a separate paragraph:—"The term 'certified efficient school' in this Act means a public elementary school which is not conducted for private profit, and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of her Majesty's inspectors, and requires the like attendance from its scholars as is required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may for the time being be required by the Education Department, and is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school."—The addition was agreed to, and the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 35 to 38 inclusive were agreed to.

CROSSED CHEQUES.

The House went into committee on this Bill.

Clause 6 was agreed to.

On clause 7, progress was reported.

JULY 18.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The House went into committee on this Bill.

Clause 3 (commencement of Act) was agreed to.

On clause 8 (proceedings on disobedience to order of court for attendance at school), Lord SANDON moved an amendment in line 23 to enable a child to be sent to a certified day industrial school.—The amendment was agreed to.—Mr. ONLOW proposed, in line 24, after the word "school," to insert an amendment to the effect that if the court should consider that the parent of the child had shown reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the child at school, the court should grant compensation to the parent for loss of time, the compensation to be paid by the summoning authority.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. TORR moved to increase the maximum of the second and succeeding penalties to 10s., including costs.—The amendment was negatived.—Mr. BIRLEY moved to reduce from a month to a fortnight the period within which complaints might be repeated.—The amendment was agreed to.—The clause was added to the Bill.

Mr. A. BROWN moved, clause 9, page 4, line 6, to leave out all the words after the word "accordingly" to the end of the clause.—The amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 10, Lord SANDON moved, page 4, line 13, to leave out "public elementary," and insert "certified efficient." Also, in the same line, to leave out the words "or the said industrial school."—The amendments were agreed to.—The clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 13 and 24 were negatived in order that other clauses to be subsequently proposed by Lord Sandon might be substituted for them.

Lord SANDON moved the insertion of a new clause empowering the Home Secretary to establish day industrial schools.—The clause was read a second time.

Lord F. CAVENTISH moved the omission of sub-section 2, which provided that there might be contributed, out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the custody, maintenance, and training of children sent by an order of a court to a certificated day industrial school, such sums not exceeding 1s. per head per week, and on such conditions as the Secretary of State might from time to time recommend.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. W. E. FORSTER proposed an amendment that the grant should not exceed the contributions of managers.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. TALBOT proposed that the minimum contribution of a parent should be 1s. a week.—The amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Lord SANDON proposed a new clause in substitution for

clause 24 (provisions as to school attendance committee and appointment of local committee).—The clause was added to the Bill.

Lord SANDON proposed a new clause, to follow clause 3, declaring it to be the duty of the parent of every child above five years of age to cause it to receive efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, in default, making him liable to the orders and penalties of the Act.—The clause was added to the Bill.

METROPOLIS (BARNES).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL ACT (QUALIFICATIONS).

This Bill was read a third time.

GRAND JURY LAW AMENDMENT (IRELAND).

The order for the second reading of this Bill was discharged.

JULY 19.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS REPEAL.

Sir H. JOHNSTONE moved the second reading of this Bill.—On a division it was rejected by 224 to 102.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a second time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN TOWNS (IRELAND).

This Bill was withdrawn.

INNS OF COURT.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the election of masters of the bench of the Inns of Court, and to amend the procedure by which members of the bar are disbarred.

FORFEITURE RELIEF.

Mr. MARTEN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of relief against forfeiture for breach of covenant or condition.

Court Papers.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
Monday, July 24	Mr. Leach	Mr. Merivale
Tuesday 25	Cloves	Milne
Wednesday .. 26	Latham	Merivale
Thursday 27	Cloves	Milne
Friday 28	Leach	Milne
Saturday 29	Latham	Merivale
V. C. MALINS. V. C. BAGGE. V. C. HALL.		
Monday, July 24	Mr. King	Mr. Ward
Tuesday 25	Farrer	Pemberton
Wednesday .. 26	King	Ward
Thursday 27	Farrer	Pemberton
Friday 28	King	Ward
Saturday 29	Farrer	Pemberton
Mr. Holdship		
Teesdale		
Holdship		
Teesdale		
Holdship		
Teesdale		

REVISING BARRISTERS.

The following Order in Council has been made:—

Whereas by Order in Council of the 5th day of February, 1876, made in pursuance of section 23 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, the then existing circuits were discontinued, and temporary arrangements directed whereby new circuits were constituted, viz., the Northern Circuit, the North-Eastern Circuit, the Midland Circuit, the South-Eastern Circuit, the Oxford Circuit, the Western Circuit, and the North and South Wales Circuit, and provision was made for the issue of commissions for the discharge of civil and criminal business in the county of Surrey, which was not included in any of the circuits constituted as aforesaid:

And whereas by Order in Council of the 17th day of May, 1876, so much of the said order of the 5th day of February, 1876, as limited the duration of the arrangements therein contained as to circuits, and as to sessions holden under commissions for the discharge of civil and criminal business in the county of Surrey was revoked, and it was ordered that the said arrangements should continue to

operate until modified or revoked by any subsequent Order in Council:

And whereas by the said 23rd section of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, it was provided that all enactments relating to the power of her Majesty to alter the circuits of the judges or places at which assizes are to be holden, or the distribution of revising barristers amongst the circuits, or otherwise enabling or facilitating the carrying of the objects of the said section into effect and in force at the time of the passing of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, should continue in force, and should, with the necessary variations, if any, apply so far as they were applicable to any alterations in or dealings with circuits or places at which assizes are to be holden, made or to be made after the passing of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, or to any other provisions of any order made under the section now in recital, and that if any such order were made for the issue of commissions for the discharge of civil and criminal business in the county of Surrey as before mentioned in the said section that county should, for the purposes of the application of the said enactments, be deemed to be a circuit, and the senior judge for the time being, so commissioned, or such other judge, as might be for the time being designated for that purpose by order in council should, in the month of July or August in every year, appoint the revising barristers for that county and the cities and boroughs therein, and that the expression "assizes" in that section should be construed to include sessions under any commission of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery, or any commission in lieu thereof, issued under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875:

And whereas by the 3rd section of the Revising Barristers Act, 1873, it was enacted that her Majesty by Order in Council might vary from time to time, either by way of increase or decrease, the number of revising barristers to be appointed for the counties, cities, boroughs, or places in pursuance of section 23 of the Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1843, and that the number fixed by such order should be substituted for the number fixed by the said section, or by any previous Order in Council made under the Revising Barristers Act, 1873, or any other Act:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of her most honourable Privy Council, that the number of revising barristers to be appointed for counties, cities, boroughs, or places shall be as set forth in the schedule to this order.

SCHEDULE.

Number of revising barristers to be appointed—

For the county of Middlesex, and for the city of London and city of Westminster and boroughs of the county of Middlesex	3
For the counties, cities, boroughs, and places—	
Within the Northern Circuit	8
Within the North-Eastern Circuit	10
Within the Midland Circuit	13
Within the South-Eastern Circuit	15
Within the Oxford Circuit	12
Within the Western Circuit	14
Within the North Wales division of the North and South Wales Circuit	6
Within the South Wales division of the North and South Wales Circuit	6
Within the county of Surrey	2

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION.

GENERAL RULES.

1st July, 1876.

3, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.,
Arbitration Office.

Secretary.

1. Cases, affidavits, and other documents required to be lodged or filed are to be lodged or filed with the secretary at this office.

2. All communications respecting the general business of the arbitration are to be made to the secretary at this office.

Solicitors in Arbitration.

3. The solicitors acting in the arbitration for the joint

official liquidator by the appointment of the arbitrator are Messrs. Mercer & Mercer, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, and summonses addressed to the joint official liquidator are to be served on Messrs. Mercer & Mercer, and all communications respecting applications to and cases to be argued before the arbitrator and appeals are to be made to them.

Liquidators.

4. All communications respecting calls, claims, and other pecuniary matters in the arbitration are to be made to Messrs. Samuel Lowell Price and John Young, the joint official liquidator, at this office.

Appearances.

5. Solicitors are to enter appearances with the secretary at this office, and to give notice thereof in writing to Messrs. Mercer & Mercer.

Costs.

6. Bills of costs are to be brought in to the secretary at this office. Requests for taxation are to be obtained from him, and taxing master's certificates are to be lodged with him.

Cases before Arbitrator.

7. Applications to the arbitrator and cases to be argued before him are to be made or initiated by summons, stating concisely the nature of the application, and being in the form A. in the schedule to these rules. Every summons is to be printed, lithographed, or written on chancery bill paper. Every case is to be printed on chancery bill paper.

8. In cases to be argued before the arbitrator, the facts and submissions are to be agreed (if possible).

9. Where the applicant by summons thinks it reasonably possible that the facts and submissions may be agreed, he is to deliver a draft case to the respondent or his solicitor within fourteen days from the return day of the summons. The draft case is to be returned within fourteen days from its receipt, either agreed or not. If it is not agreed, the separate case of the respondent is to be delivered within twenty-eight days from the delivery of the draft case.

10. Where the applicant by summons, before delivering a draft case, considers it necessary that there should be separate cases, he is to deliver his separate case to the respondent or his solicitor within fourteen days from the return day of the summons. Within fourteen days from the delivery thereof the respondent is to deliver in return his separate case (with six copies in print).

11. If the case is agreed it is to be headed as an agreed case. If the case is not agreed, the case of each party is to be headed as a separate case.

12. A case is not to set forth extracts from the deeds of settlement or other deeds or documents printed in the arbitration, but is only to refer thereto, specifying the clauses.

13. The separate case of a respondent is not to repeat statements contained in the separate case of the applicant, and not controverted, but is only (where necessary) to refer to and adopt those statements by reference to the numbers of the paragraphs.

14. Four printed copies of an agreed case or of each separate case are to be lodged at the time of the settlement of the agreed case or of the delivery of the separate case.

15. Either party may call on the other by notice to admit documents as in the High Court of Justice.

16. Every affidavit in support of a separate case is to be filed at the time of the lodging of the case.

17. Every separate case must be proved by affidavit or deposition, or by examination of witnesses before the arbitrator at the hearing of the case, but evidence is not to be entered into respecting statements agreed or not controverted.

18. Every separate case delivered and lodged is to bear an indorsement in one of the forms B. and C. in the schedule to these rules.

19. Within seven days after the delivery of a respondent's separate case bearing the indorsement C., the applicant is to—

(1) File his affidavits (if any) in reply (which affidavits are to be confined strictly to matters in reply) and deliver to the respondent a list thereof; or

(2) Give notice to cross-examine a witness of the respondent at the hearing (if intended); or

(8) Serve on the respondent and lodge a statement in the form D in the schedule to these rules.

20. Every affidavit is to be written, lithographed, or printed on chancery affidavit paper (or paper of the same size and quality), and is to be brought in for filing as soon as possible after it is sworn. There is to be a note thereon stating by whom and on whose behalf the affidavit is filed, and notice of the filing is to be forthwith given by the party filing to the opposite party or his solicitor.

21. A copy written, lithographed, or printed on chancery affidavit paper (or paper of the same size and quality) of each exhibit to an affidavit (other than arbitration printed deeds or documents, or documents set forth in the case or an appendix thereto) is to be lodged at least four clear days before the day appointed for the hearing of the case by the solicitors to the party on whose behalf the affidavit is filed, and the solicitors to the joint official liquidator are within the same time to lodge a like copy of all admissions entered into.

22. The secretary will give notice to the solicitors in each case of the day on which it will be heard.

Orders.

23. Orders (form E. in schedule) will not be drawn up unless required (with a view to execution or further proceedings) in anticipation of the award.

Form of Documents.

24. Documents filed or lodged not before specified are to be printed, lithographed, or written on chancery bill paper.

Appeal.

25. The notice in writing required to be given by the appellant to the respondent under sub-section 3 of section 3 of the Arbitration Act of 1875, is to be in the form F. in the schedule to these rules, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, and is to be lodged, and is also to be served by the solicitor for the appellant on the solicitor for the respondent.

26. Every application to the arbitrator for an appeal certificate under sub-section 1 or 2 of section 3 of the Arbitration Act of 1875 is to be by summons to show cause why an appeal certificate should not be granted, supported by a certificate of counsel in the form G. or H. in the schedule to these rules, which summons is to be taken out within four clear days after service of the notice mentioned in r. 25, or within such extended time as the arbitrator thinks fit to allow.

27. The special case on appeal will be prepared in the first instance by the arbitrator, and the secretary will send a proof to the solicitors of the respective parties for their perusal. Any suggestions made by them for alteration will be considered by the arbitrator, an appointment for the attendance of the parties before him being given if necessary, and any alterations thereupon made by the arbitrator will be communicated to both parties before the case is finally settled.

By order of the Arbitrator,

HUGH A. MARTEN, Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

July 21, 1876.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 97½
 Ditto for Account, Aug. 3, 97½
 Do 2 per Cent. Reduced, 97½
 New 3 per Cent., 97½
 Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan., '94
 Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan., '94
 Do. 5 per Cent., Jan., '78
 Annuities, Jan., '80—
 Annuities, April, '83, 9½
 Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1868
 Ex Billa, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 16 pm.
 Ditto, £500, Do, 16 pm.
 Ditto, £100 & £200, 16 pm.
 Bank of England Stock.—per
 Ct. (last half-year), 249
 Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '89, 106
 Ditto for Account.—
 Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 103½
 Ditto, ditto, Certificates—
 Ditto Enforced Ppr., 4 per Cent., 78
 2nd Inf. Fr., 5 per C., Jan., '73
 Ditto, 5½ per Cnt., May, '78, 83
 Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cnt.,
 April, '84
 Do. Do. 4 per C nt., Aug. '73
 Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
 Ditto, ditto, under £1000

RAILWAY STOCK.

	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	148
Stock	Caledonian	100	131½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	105
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	42½
Stock	Great Northern	100	132
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	136
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	—
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	100½
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	130½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	118½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	32
Stock	London and North-Western	100	145½
Stock	London and South Western	100	128½
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	71½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	104½
Stock	Do., District	100	46½
Stock	Midland	100	129½
Stock	North British	100	92
Stock	North Eastern	100	158½
Stock	North London	100	132
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	63
Stock	South Devon	100	66
Stock	South-Eastern	100	130

* A. receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The money market seems to be in a complete state of stagnation; the reserve has now increased to 56½ per cent. of the liabilities, with every prospect of further increasing. Foreign stocks have been firm, but without much alteration in prices. Home railways have advanced, and show a considerable rise all round. Consols close at 97½ for money and account.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTH.

WALTON—July 14, at Arundel House, Twickenham-park, the wife of O. F. Walton, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEECHING—BARTLEY—July 13, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Robert Alfred Dallas Beeching, of Tunbridge Wells, solicitor, to Clara, second daughter of the late Henry John Bartley, of 30, Somerset-street, Portman-square, and of 19, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, solicitor.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Bradford Coal Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 8, it was ordered that the above company be wound up—Talbot and Tasker, Bedford-row, solicitors for the petitioner.

British Chemical and Agricultural Manure Company (S. E. Crow and Co), Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Bacon dated July 4, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Harrison and Co, solicitors for the petitioner.

Consolidated Mineral Lead Mining Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 7, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on July 21. Phelps and Sidgwick, Great-st. agents for Hardy, Manchester, solicitor for the petitioner.

Leeswood Cannel and Gas Coal Company, Limited.—The M.R. has fixed Tuesday, July 23, at 12, at his chambers, as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator.

Rangeworthy Coal and Iron Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated July 3, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Godden, Feuchurch-street, solicitor for the petitioner.

Sharrow Rolling Mining Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented July 7, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Saturday, July 22. Layton and Jaques, 115 place, Holborn, agents for Forrest, Sheffield, solicitor for the petitioner.

Wayne's Merthyr Steam Coal and Iron Works, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 13, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins on July 28. Cope and Co, Victoria st, solicitors for the petitioners.

STANNARIES OF DEVON.

Frank Wills Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented July 10, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Princes Hall, Truro, on Friday, Aug. 4, at 11. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition must

registrar's office, Trade, on or before Aug 1. Hodge and Co, solicitors for the petitioners.

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Bodmin Railway Company.—V.C. Hall has, by an order dated May 22, appointed Silvanus William Jenkin, Liskeard, to be official liquidator.

Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England.—Petition for winding up, presented July 14, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall on Friday, July 28. Maples and Co, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

City of London Supply Association and Clerks' Club, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated July 7, it was ordered that the above association be wound up. Thatcher, Bennet's hill, London, solicitor for the petitioners.

Great Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated July 7, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Peckham and Co, Knightbridge st, Doctors' commons, solicitors for the petitioners.

Jamaica Graving Dock Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R., dated July 8, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Gedge and Co, solicitors for the petitioner.

London and Provincial Illustrated Newspaper Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R., dated July 8, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Baker and Nairne, Crosby square, solicitors for the petitioner.

Mendip Hematite and Lead Mining Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated July 7, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Snell, George-street, Mansion House, solicitor for the petitioners.

National Funds Assurance Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 17, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall on Friday, July 28. Smith, Gresham House, Old Broad st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Thermo-Electric Generator Company, Limited.—The M.R. has fixed Saturday, July 29, at 12, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

Samaritan Division, Newport branch, Sons of Temperance Sick Benefit Society, Co-operative Stores, Newport, Monmouth. July 13.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

Brandt, Frederick Charles William, Greenhithe, Kent, Gent. Aug 31. Peachey v Castell, M.R. Steinberg, Bread st, Chancery.
Colyear, Cherley Brownley, Conroy st, Wandsworth rd, no occupation. Sept 4. Young v Colyear, M.R. Young, Essex st, Strand.
Calvert, George, Bathurst, Africa, Staff-Surgeon. Nov 2. Calvert v Calvert, M.R. Hardy, Bush lane.

Ford, John, Wolverhampton, Safford, General Merchant. Aug 31. Underhill, Wolverhampton. And Joseph Ford, Wolverhampton, General Merchant. Aug 31. Bailey, Wolverhampton. And Ford Brothers, Wolverhampton, General Merchants. Aug 31. Nove, Wolverhampton. Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company v Ford, M.R.

Jessop, John, Oxford, Butcher. Aug 15. White v Mansell, V.C. Hall, Mallam, Oxford.

Newmarch, Francis Ball, North Cave, York, Miller. Aug 1. Newmarch v Storr, V.C. Hall. Barland, South Cave.

Morton, Sophia, Bolton row, May Fair. Aug 3. Price v Sandilands, V.C. Hall. Drace and Co, Billiter square.

Morton, Thomas, Bolton row, Esq. Aug 3. Price v Sandilands, V.C. Hall. Drace and Co, Billiter square.

Smith, James, Threapold, York, Gent. July 26. Arthur v Smith, V.C. Malins. Wright, Keighley.

Smith, John, Greenway, Brecon, Farmer. Oct 2. Lewis v Smith, V.C. Bacon. Scale, Neath.

Watkins, Edward, Tynyfield Cwn Celyn, Monmouth, Farmer. Aug 5. Watkins v Lewis, V.C. Malins. Brown, Brynmawr.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

Fletcher, George, Jun, Woolwich, Kent, Baker. Aug 9. Fletcher v Fletcher, V.C. Malins. Poole, Bartholomew close.

Fordham, Isaac, Hutton garden, Glass Paper Manufacturer. Sept 4. Bees v Fordham, M.R. Scott, Basinghall st.

Marriott, George, Grays, Essex, Gent. Aug 12. Moors v Marriott, M.R. Kerner, Welbeck st, Cavendish square.

Verlander, Alice Louisa, Davies st, Berkeley square. Aug 5. Sparr v Richards, V.C. Hall. Richards, Warwick st, Regent st.

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Beeswell, Isabella, St John's park, Upper Holloway. Oct 2. Mordaunt v Barron, V.C. Malins. Cole, Chancery court, Clement's lane.

Brewster, William, Ledbury rd, Notting hill, Esq. Sept 4. Brewster v Eise, M.R. Nelson, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn.

Brown, Ann, Cliftonville, nr Brighton, Sussex. Aug 31. Davies v Mercer, V.C. Malins. Hodgson, Salisbury st, Strand.

Chamberly, William, Covent, Stafford, Gent. Sept 4. Wade v Woodcock, M.R. Wildbore, Dawlish.

Crawshaw, Joseph, York, Railway Contractor. Sept 4. Crawshaw v Crawshaw, M.R. Wilkinson, York.
Dundford, Rev William, Brompton rd. Sept 4. Mackintosh v Greenelade, M.R. Oliver, Corbet court, Gracechurch st.
Frost, John, Bristol, Carver. Oct 2. Frost v Frost, V.C. Malins. Prichard, Bristol.
Fullin, James, Weybury, Buckingham. Aug 31. Pullin v Pullin, V.C. Hall. Phillips, Windsor.
Trestrell, Annie, Cheltenham, Gloucester. Aug 15. Trestrell v Mason, V.C. Hall. Brior and Co, Lincoln's inn fields.
Whinfield, William Henry, Weybridge, Surrey, Esq. Sept 1. Tyrrell v Whinfield, V.C. Hall. Nicholl, Howard st, Strand.

Creditors under 23 & 25 Vict. cap. 38.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

Appleyard, Richard Hall, Westbourne terrace, Paddington, Esq. Sept 1. Bircham and Co, Parliament st, Westminster.

Barron, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. Aug 14. Owsal-Athlison and Wake Hall.

Beasey, Phoebe, Bromsgrove, Worcester. Aug 31. Sanders, Bromsgrove.

Carter, Charles, Bombay, East Indies, Commission Merchant. Aug 31. Cheshire, Birmingham.

Chaffor, Maria, Kingston-upon-Hull. July 31. Lucas and Lucas, Louth.

Cohen, Frederick Tomkins, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Gent. Aug 24. Hawkes and Weekes, Birmingham.

Crofts, Henry, Stately, Derby, Innkeeper. Aug 12. Cutts, Chesterfield.

Darley, John, Wheatley, nr Doncaster, York, Gent. Aug 1. Shirley and Co, Doncaster.

Doyle, Alexander, Hyde-park-terrace, Kensington gore, Solicitor. Aug 12. Soames, New inn, Strand.

Dunhill, John Ratcliff, Wakefield, York, Bricklayer. Aug 26. Barras and Senior, Wakefield.

Fletcher, John, Merton, Surrey, Gent. Aug 31. Miller and Son, King st, Saint James's sq.

Furner, Charles, Stafford place, Buckingham palace rd, Doctor of Medicine. Sept 5. W. H. Haycock, College hill.

Goodrick, Henry, East Ville, Lincoln, Farmer. Aug 3. Bell, Louth.

Grimes, John, Chatham, York, hobbins Manufacturer. Aug 12. Pearson and Pearson, Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland.

Hickson, Isabella Mary, Burton rd, Brixton rd. Aug 7. Ellis and Co, St. Swithin's lane.

Kedward, James Davies, Ewias Harold, Hereford, Esq. Sept 1. James and Bodenham, Hereford.

Keightley, Richard, Stafford rd, North Bow, Printer. Aug 19. Haynes, Devereux court, Temple.

Lewington, George Edward, Portsmouth, Carrier. Aug 1. Walker, Landport.

Lord, John, Crews, Cheshire, Doctor of Medicine. Sept 29. Cooke, Crews.

Londie, William, Stockport, Cheshire, Provision Dealer. Aug 19. Grundey, Stockport.

Martin, Charles, Emors Green, Dorset, Gent. Aug 10. Robins, Shaftesbury.

Mills, Andrew John Moffat, Brighton, Sussex, Esq. Aug 15. Vennig and Co, Tottenham, Kent.

Osborn, John, St Heliers, Jersey, Gent. Sept 1. Boyes, Barnet.

Perrett, David, Bournstream, Gloucester, Brewer. Sept 29. Ayre, Wotton-under-Edge.

Petts, John, Southampton. July 14. Saml. Johnson, Curliand grove, Clapham.

Poole, Henry George, Old Burlington st, Tailor. Oct 2. Hemsley, Court yard, Albany.

Prendergast, Rev Joseph, Granville park, Lewisham. Aug 15. Marchant and Parvis, George yard, Lombard st.

Sammel, Edward, Berners st, Oxford st, Esq. Aug 7. Salaman, King st, Cheshire.

Taylor, James, Huddersfield, York, Woollen Cloth Manufacturer. Aug 1. Ainley, Huddersfield.

Waldron, Thomas Aston, Belbroughton, Worcester, Scythes Manufacturer. July 31. Barles, Finsbury circus.

Walsh, Richard, Plymouth, Devon, Boatman. Sept 5. Were and Peachcott, Plymouth.

Ward, William, Oxclose, Derby, Farmer. Aug 19. Cutts, Chesterfield.

Wilks, Joseph Sherlock, Windsor terrace, Haverstock hill, Warehouseman. Aug 19. Fiddell, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st.

Woodley, Augustus John, South Brent, Devon, Captain R.N. Sept 2. Were and Peachcott, Plymouth.

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

Baylis, William, Martin's lane, Cannon st, Estate Agent. Aug 14. Dawes and Son, Angel court, Throgmorton st.

Berry, Mary, Bury, Lancashire. Aug 5. Grundy and Co, Bury.

Brown, David, Sulhamstead, Berks, Gent. Sept 9. Burgoyne and Thrupp, Oxford st.

Budler, William, Manchester, Cabinet Manufacturer. Aug 8. Heywood, Manchester.

Cattley, Rev Stephen Reed, Fittleworth, Sussex. Aug 31. Sturt, Ironmonger lane.

Compland, John, Haseby, York, Schoolmaster. Aug 1. Dyson, York.

Cox, John, Wellesley rd, Croydon, Gent. Aug 31. Bridger and Collins, King William st, London-bridge.

Davis, James Matthews, Much Dewchurch, Hereford, Farmer. Sept 19. James and Bodenham, Hereford.

Degecher, Walter Henry, St. Omer, France, Esq. Aug 31. Thomas, Regent st.

Fleming, John, sen. Worcester, Retired Hay Merchant. Sept 30. Husley, Worcester.

Hammond, Rosalia Elizabeth, Rugby, Warwick. Oct 31. Downe, New inn.

Hardy, Thomas, Stratton St Mary, Norfolk, Innkeeper. Aug 19.
 Stanley, Norwich
 Joseph, Robert, Mottistone, Isle of Wight, Esq. Sept 1. Blake,
 Newport, Isle of Wight
 Lavin, Margaret de Cardonnel, Anerley, Surrey. Sept 5. Markby
 and Co, Coleman st
 Leach, Sophia, College terrace, Belize park. Aug 5. Smith and son,
 Farnival's inn, Holborn
 Loid, Levi, Prestwich, nr Manchester, Gent. Aug 8. Heywood, Man-
 chester
 Martin, Charles, Lynsted, Kent, Farmer. July 31. Darlington,
 Cannon st
 Peters, Joseph, Rede Court House, nr Rochester, Kent, Lime
 Merchant. Aug 5. Smith and Son, Farnival's inn
 Pierce, Pierce Morgan, Tyddyn Hic, Anglesey, Gent. Sept 6. Jones
 and Co, Carnarvon
 Platt, John, Manchester, Innkeeper. Aug 30. Claye and Son, Man-
 chester
 Smith, William, Dunley, Worcester, Malster. Sept 29. Watson,
 Stourport
 Thomas, Thomas, Stanhope st, Regent's park, Builder. Aug 23.
 Gray's inn place
 Varley, Apollina, Stanningley Hall, York. Oct 5. North and Sons,
 Leeds
 Wais, Arthur John, Westbourne park terrace, Surgeons. Aug 31.
 Pymond, John st, Bedford row
 Woodburn, Archibald, Cavendish sq, Major Madras Army. Sept 1.
 Kerdley-Holt and Co, Charles st, St. James's sq

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

Ald, David Mitchell, Sussex gardens, Hyde park. Aug 12. Rowland,
 Croydon
 Bank's, Rev. Frederick, Southsea, Hants. Aug 12. James, Bilston
 Begbie, Andrew, Great Missenden, Buckingham, Farmer. Aug 19.
 Clarke, High Wycombe
 Best, Frederick, Stamford st, Lambeth, Builder. Aug 14. Marsh,
 Fern-court, Fenchurch st
 Burrell, William, Old Charles st, City rd, Tailor. Aug 31. Chauntrell
 and Co, Lincoln's inn fields
 Camplin, Henry, Bromsgrove, Gent. Sept 14. Sanders, Bromsgrove
 Cooke, James Braddock, Altrincham, Cheshire, Agent. Aug 1. Peacock
 Manchester
 Daines, Thomas, Tenby, Pembroke, Esq. Sept 1. Knowles and Michel-
 more, Wellington
 Dimes, Frederick, Croydon, Surrey, Major R.E. Aug 28. Farmer and
 Robins, Pancras lane
 Finney, Charles White, Oakbrook, Derby, Apothecary. Sept 1. Sale,
 Derby
 Foster, Joseph, Willesborough, Kent, Gent. Aug 14. Cheesman,
 Sergeant's inn, Chancery lane
 Fowler, Sarah, Longwick, Buckingham. Aug 8. Parrotts, Aylesbury
 Halpinny, Jane, Hailey, Stafford, Domestic Servant. Aug 23. Pad-
 dock and Sons, Henley
 Hall, Thomas, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Gent. Sept 14. Sanders,
 Bromsgrove
 Hepburn, John, Grove park, Camberwell, Gent. Sept 29. Hepburn
 and Son, Bird-in-Hand court, Cheapside
 Marchand, Charles Tony, Bentinck st, Manchester sq. Sept 1. Pickett
 and Myton, King's Bench Walk, Temple
 Motley, George, Austin Fen, Lincoln, Farmer. Sept 14. Bell, Louth
 Neate, Thomas, Chichester, Gloucester, Gent. Oct 15. Winterbotham,
 Stroud
 Parton, William, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Joiner. Aug 16. Paddock
 and Sons, Henley
 Pritchard, Christopher, Derby, Mineral Water Manufacturer. Aug 12.
 Norton, Derby
 Richardson, Louisa Anne, Tanbridge Wells, Kent. Aug 15. Nicholson
 and Herbert, Spring gardens
 Sale, Richard, Barrow-upon-Trent, Derby, Gent. Sept 1. Sale,
 Derby
 Smith, Rev Herbert, Southampton. Nov 1. Binsted, Portsmouth
 Stone, Henry Robert, Redfords, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, Esq.
 Sept 1. White, Southampton st, Bloomsbury
 Walker, Robert, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, Hop Merchant. Sept 14.
 Hobbes and Slater, Stratford-upon-Avon
 Walker, William, Oakfield, Kingwinford, Stafford, Coal Master. Aug 23.
 Harwards and Co, Stourbridge
 Warrilow, Joseph, Hailey, Stafford, Butcher. Aug 8. Challinor,
 Hailey

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Bennett, Ann Louisa, Swansea, Glamorgan. Sept 7. David, Swansea
 Bray, Benjamin Townsend, Homley, nr Huddersfield, York, Cloth Miller,
 Oct 1. Owen, Huddersfield
 Cannon, Charles, Kidderpore Hall, Hampstead, Dyer. Sept 29.
 Burgoyne and Co, Oxford st
 Dely, Caroline, Upper Bemerton st Islington. Sept 2. Keays, Charles
 st Westminster
 Glenville, Grace, Plymouth, Devon. Sept 7. Phillips and Son,
 Plymouth
 Goodhead, Eljah, Birmingham, Engineer. Aug 14. Ansell, Birmingham
 Gregson, Matthew, Liverpool, Esq. Aug 31. Bateson and Co, Liver-
 pool
 Hardy, Frederick Augustus, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, Esq. Aug 14.
 Dixon and Co, Bedford row
 Higgs, Sarah, Pentonville rd. Aug 16. Marshall, King's rd, Bedford
 row
 Hill, David, Gospel End, Sedgley, Stafford, Merchant. Sept 29. White-
 house, Wolverhampton
 Hill, Thomas Henry, Truro, Cornwall, Grocer. Aug 31. Dobell, Jan,
 Truro
 Hook, Charles, St James's st. Sept 1. Halse and Co, Cheapside
 Jongs, Henry, Southwam, nr Halifax, York, Farmer. Aug 19.
 Gill and Son, Knaresborough

Johnson, William Newman, Swansea, Glamorgan, Lloyd's Surveyor.
 Sept 7. David, Swansea
 Joseph, Jacob, Swansea, Glamorgan, Gent. Sept 7. David, Swansea
 Motam, William Ferdinand, Wickham Market, Suffolk. Sept 30.
 Mount, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Peters, Joseph, Rede Court House, nr Rochester, Kent, Lime and
 Cement Merchant. Aug 8. Smith and Son, Farnival's inn, Holborn
 Pratt, Michael, Easington, Darham, Countryman. Aug 7. Bell,
 Sunderland
 Rescon, Elizabeth, Liverpool. Aug 11. Collins, Liverpool
 Sanford, Richard, Fifthead, Magdalone, Dorset, Yeoman. Aug 23.
 Bennett, Bruton
 Smith, Thomas Sidney, South Fields, Wandsworth, Gent. Aug 31.
 Nicol and Co, Lime st
 Thomas, Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, Newport, Montgomery. Sept 30.
 George, Cardigan
 Thorp, Rebecca, Edgbaston, Warwick. Sept 1. Oerton and Westwood,
 Birmingham
 Till, Alexander, Shurland, Eastchurch, Kent, Farmer. Sept 14.
 Copland, Sheerness
 Tomlinson, John, Wellesley rd, Chislewick, Stationer. Sept 30. Dommett,
 Gutter lphs, Cheapside
 White, Lorina Edward, Manchester. Aug 18. Marlow, Manchester
 Whalley, Arthur John, Truro, Cornwall, Civil Engineer. Sept 1.
 Dobell, Jan, Truro
 Whitehead, Elizabeth, South Shields. Aug 1. Mabasa, South Shields
 Whitehead, John, sen, Elton, Lancashire, Esq. Sept 16. Taylor and
 Sons, Bolton
 Williamson, William, Almondsbury Bank, nr Huddersfield, York,
 Butcher. Oct 1. Owen, Huddersfield

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender is London.

Hall, Richard Samuel, Lambeth walk, Olman. Pet July 13. Haslitt.
 Aug 1 at 1
 Hind, James, Leicester terrace, Lancashire gate, Builder. Pet July 11.
 Haslitt. Aug 2 at 12.30
 Hird, Charles Frederick, Dalancay st, Camden town, Solicitor. Pet
 July 12. Spring-Rice. July 23 at 1
 Imray, William, Crickfield rd, Clapton, no occupation. Pet July 11.
 Haslitt. Aug 2 at 12
 Throckmorton, John, St James's st, Piccadilly. Pet July 11. Brougham.
 July 25 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Constant, Frederick, Birmingham, Baker. Pet July 11. Cole. Bir-
 mingham, July 31 at 11
 Holyfield, Thomas, Ascott, Oxford, Farmer. Pet June 30. Bishop.
 Oxford, July 29 at 12
 Knight, William, Girtford, Bedford, Wheelwright. Pet July 6. Pearce.
 Bedford, July 23 at 10
 MacDonald, Horace, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, Grocer. Pet July 6.
 Daubney. Great Grimsby, July 23 at 11.20
 Moore, George, Filleigh, Devon, Blacksmith. Pet July 11. Beneraft.
 Barnstable, July 23 at 12
 Morgan, John, Penclawd, Glamorgan, Master Mariner. Pet July 10.
 Jones. Swansea, July 26 at 2
 Van Praagh, Joseph Frank, Brighton, Sussex, Club Proprietor. Pet
 June 9. Evershed. Brighton, Aug 2 at 11
 Watson, John, Alsager, Cheshire, Plumber. Pet July 12. Mare. Maccles
 field, July 26 at 10.45

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Barnard, Charles, Walworth rd, Furnishing Warehouseman. Pet July
 14. Keene. Aug 4 at 11
 Batley, J L, Holborn, Publican. Pet July 14. Keene. Aug 4
 at 12
 Egerer, Charles, Mark lane, Merchant. Pet July 17. Keene. Aug 8
 at 12
 Martien, Joseph Gilbert, King's Bench walk, Temple. Pet July 13.
 Haslitt. Aug 2 at 3
 Vieski, Abraham, Ruston rd, Carver. Pet July 14. Papps. Aug 1
 at 12
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Booth, Thomas, and John Edward Booth, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lanes-
 shire, Cotton Spinners. Pet July 13. Hall. Ashton-under-Lyn.
 Aug 2 at 11
 Ormston, Mark, Darlington, Durham, Corn Merchant. Pet July 14.
 Crosby. Sockerton-Tees, July 31 at 3
 Pears, Christopher, Penrith, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Pet July 13.
 Halton. Carlisle, July 31 at 3

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

Batchelor, Henry Crouch, King William st, Maritime Agent. July 13
 Bickford, Joseph, Birmingham, out of business. July 11
 Gross, Samuel Job, Sutton, Surrey, Licensed Victualler. Dec 17, 1875
 Shilcock, Ann, Leicester. July 12

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Gross, Adolph, West Hartlepool, Durham, Hair Dresser. July 14
 Pritchard, Philip, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate st, Merchant. July 17

Deeds Registered.

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Pritchard, Philip, Inns of Court Hotel, no trade. Compos May 27.
Reg July 13

Liquidation by Arrangement.
FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

Adair, James Wallace Dunlop, Warwick at, Charing cross, Major in H.M.'s Army. July 26 at 12 at offices of Broas and Co. Walbrook
Ainley, Joe, Leeds, Plumber. July 28 at 2 at offices of Haris, Bank st, Leeds
Allan, John, Old Kent rd, China Dealer. July 25 at 11 at offices of White, Essex at, Strand. Groves, Essex at, Strand
Altrom, William, Old Ford, Bow, Coal Merchant. July 24 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Anning, Cheapside
Andrews, Enoch, Leeds, Provision Dealer. July 25 at 3 at offices of Turner, East parade, Leeds
Baker, George, Hitchin, Hertford, Plumber. August 4 at 1 at offices of Reader, Gray's inn square
Baker, Rosetta, Gosport, Hants, Pork Butcher. July 25 at 3 at St George's House, St George's square, Portsea Way
Barnard, Carlton, York Town, Surrey, Cabinet Maker. July 27 at 4 at the King's Arms Hotel, York Town. Cooke, Wokingham
Beatty, Robert, Tow Law, Durham, General Draper. July 26 at 11 at the County Hotel, Durham. Brignall, Jan, Durham
Besamont, Moses, Yorkhill, Hereford, Haulier. July 26 at 10.30 at offices of Corcoran, High Town, Hereford
Bell, James, Chesterfield, Derby, Draper. July 28 at 3 at the Committee Room, Market Hall, Chesterfield. Jones, Chesterfield
Berry, Richard, Salford, Lancashire, Grocer. July 27 at 2 at offices of Sampson, South King st, Manchester
Besso, Joseph (and not Besso, as erroneously printed in Gazette of July 7), Manchester, Oiler Merchant. July 24 at 3 at offices of Sampson, South King st, Manchester
Bowyer, Henry Downes, Ripley, Surrey, Miller. July 28 at 11 at offices of Greshill, Graces Church st
Bradley, James, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Plumber. July 28 at 3 at offices of Whitehead, Stamford st, Stalybridge
Braizer, Henry George, Writtle, Essex, Builder. July 28 at 11 at offices of Jones, Tyndal square, Chelmsford
Brown, William Henry, Grove st, South Hackney, Turner. Aug 4 at 3 at offices of Coles and Co, Cheapside. Nut and Co
Buglass, Jacob Beclington, Sunderland, Durham, Builder. Aug 4 at 11 at offices of Skinner, John st, Sunderland
Carter, George, Mark Carter, and John Carter, Halifax, York, Cotton Doublers. July 28 at 11 at the White Swan Hotel, Princess st, Halifax. Leabottom, Halifax
Chambers, William Edward Rose Boughton, Fadzbury, Worcester Malster. July 28 at 12 at offices of New and Co, Bridge st, Kershaw
Connock, William James, Bristol, Mason. July 26 at 11 at offices of Triggs, Broad st, Bristol. Benson and Thomas, Bristol
Copson, Lewis, Leicester, Grocer. July 28 at 12 at offices of Harvey, Seibroe buildings, Millstone lane, Leicester
Cotton, John Anderson, Mincing lane, Tea Merchant. July 21 at 3 at offices of Nixon, Great Swan alley, Moorgate st
Crawford, Ann, Dudley, Worcester, Fender Manufacturer. July 25 at 2.30 at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley. Stokes, Dudley
Cunningham, James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tailor. July 27 at 12 at offices of Macdonald, Mosley st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Cutler, Richard, and Elizabeth Cutler, Brighton, Sussex, Milliner. July 31 at 2 at offices of Smart and Co, Cheapside. Clarke and Hewlett, Brighton
Dale, Frederick, Button Rndbr, York, Surgeon. July 29 at 12.30 at offices of 1 paper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees
Dawson, Samuel, jun, Newton Abbot, Devon, Marine Store Dealer. July 25 at 12 at the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot. Searle
Day, Elizabeth, Liverpool, Glass Dealer. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Smith, Corf's buildings, Prescon's row, Liverpool
De Chasteau, E. Wm, Paternoster row, Merchant. July 22 at 11 at offices of Perry, Basinghall st
Eunge, Max, Great St Helen's, Commission Agent. July 24 at 3 at offices of Morrey and Ellis, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad st
Ellett, William, Manchester, Filter Manufacturer. July 31 at 3 at offices of Credland, John Dalton st, Manchester
Farmer, Stephen, Old Hill, Rowley Regis, Stafford, Butcher. July 25 at 11 at offices of Homer, High st, Brerley hill
Faulker, George Frederick, Southampton Abbot's, Berks, Baker. July 31 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Friar st, Reading. Biancy and Witherington, Reading
Field, William, and Edwin Holden, Rochdale, Lancashire, Dyers. Aug 2 at 3 at offices of Worth, Old Market place, Rochdale
Finn, George, Leicester, Builder. July 25 at 11 at offices of Haxby, Belvoir st, Leicester
Freemant, Samuel, Bethnal green rd, Clothier. July 24 at 3 at offices of Barnett, New Road st
Golding, Thomas Charles, Upchurch, Kent, Licensed Victualler. July 27 at 11 at offices of Gibson, High st, Sittingbourne
Gowland, James, York, Painter. July 21 at 11 at offices of Cobb, Blake st, York
Greenough, John, Eoton, Lancashire, Smallware Dealer. July 27 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Robinson, Bolton
Hardsie, Thomas Girdwood, Whitby, York, Mining Engineer. July 27 at 3 at offices of Colchoun, Post Office buildings, Baxtorgate, Whitby
Hill, Walter, Huddersfield, York, Joiner. July 27 at 11 at offices of Berry, Market place, Huddersfield
Hoghton, John Richard, Farnington, Essex, Schoolmaster. July 31 at 12 at the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester. Lamb, Brighton
Huntley, Thomas Thorne, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Baker. July 31 at 11 at offices of Moones and Remney, Tewkesbury
Hurford, William Richard, and Paul Deauville, Castle st, Falcon square Woolen Warehousemen. July 26 at 3 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Morgan and Co, Moorgate st
Hutchinson, Joseph, Stepney green, Furniture Dealer. Aug 3 at 12 at offices of Hollis way, Edd's Road rd, Islington

James, Henry, Nottingham, Machinist. July 25 at 3 at offices of Hall, Middle pavement, Nottingham
Johnson, Henry, Mansfield, Nottingham, Joiner. Aug 1 at 2.30 at the Eclipse Inn, Market place, Mansfield. Lees, jun, Nottingham
Jones, Edward, Bristol, Oil Merchant. July 25 at 2 at offices of Beckingham, Albion chambers, Broad st, Bristol
Jones, John Edwin, Upper Kennington lane, Cigar Case Manufacturer. July 27 at 2 at offices of Vanderpump, Gray's inn square
Knee, Thomas, Wellow, Somerset, Farmer. July 24 at 11 at offices of Dyer, Queen square, Bath
Knott, John, and Edmund Knott, Sheffield, Steel Manufacturers. July 27 at 3 at Cutlers' Hall, Church st, Sheffield. Clegg and Sons, Sheffield
Lacey, Henry, Leicester, Elastic Web Manufacturer. July 27 at 3 at offices of the Leicestershire Trade Protection Society, New st, Leicester. Fowler and Co, Leicester
Lancelles, John, Ifield rd, South Kensington, Coal Merchant. July 25 at 12 at 145, Cheapside. Smith and Co, Bread st, Cheapside
Laxton, Henry Wright, Surbiton, Surrey. July 25 at 2 at offices of Phelps and Sidgwick, Gresham st
Lee, Samuel, Earlsheaton, York, Blanket Manufacturer. Aug 1 at 11 at offices of Good, Dewsbury. Walker
Leighton, George Nelson, Ambleside, Westmorland, Plumber. July 29 at 11 at offices of Fisher and Garry, Ambleside
Marsh, William, Virginia row, Bethnal green, Boot Manufacturer. July 28 at 3 at offices of Thwaites, Basinghall st
Mason, George, Hyde, Cheshire, Builder. July 27 at 3 at offices of Smith, Hyde
Matheson, Kenneth, Swansea, Licensed Victualler. July 24 at 3 at offices of Smith and Co, Somerset place, Swansea
Matthews, Charles, Harrogate, York, Fish Dealer. July 27 at 2 at offices of Watson, Lendal, York. Farmory, Knaresborough
Miller, Charles, Havant, Hants, Butcher. July 25 at 4 at the Dolphin Hotel, Havant. Walker, Landport
Minors, John, Marchington, Stafford, Cattle Dealer. July 31 at 10 at offices of Bagshaw, High st, Uttoxeter
Mitchell, Henry, Ane, Chippenham, Wilts. July 27 at 3 at offices of Keary and Co, High Chippinham
Morley, John, Manchester, Egg Dealer. July 28 at 3 at offices of Chew and Sons, Swan st, Manchester
Murphy, William Kingdom, Roath, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Grocer. July 27 at 11 at offices of Morgan, High st, Cardiff
Nash, Andrew, New Brighton, Cheshire, Hotel Manager. Aug 3 at 1 at offices of Hannan and Pugh, Duncan st, Birkenhead
Needs, John, Maindee, Monmouth, Builder. July 28 at 12 at offices of Gibbs, Tredgar place, Newport
Organ, John Augustus, Brockworth, Gloucester, Haulier. July 29 at 10 at offices of Smith, Regent st, Cheltenham
Osborn, William, Falmouth, Cornwall, Carpenter. July 31 at 11 at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro. Whitefield, St Colum
Owden, Henry, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Beerhouse Keeper. July 27 at 11 at offices of Fellows, Mount pleasant, Bilston
Overend, James, Bramley, York, Cloth Manufacturer. July 27 at 2 at offices of Bond and Barwick, Albion place, Leeds
Paget, Frederick, Leeds, Mattress Manufacturer. July 26 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Burrell, Albion st, Leeds
Parker, Benjamin, Heytesbury, Wilts, Coal Dealer. Aug 3 at 12 at the Bell Hotel, Warminster. Grey, Bradford-on-Avon
Parr, William, Addison gardens, North Kingston, Balder. July 26 at 10.30 at the Railway Tavern, Goldhawk rd, Shepherd's bush
Lee, Gust James st, Bedford row
Pearman, Edwin, Little Guldford st, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer. Aug 7 at 12 at the Guildhall Office House, Gresham st. Walker and Co, St Swithin's lane
Poyser, George, Wilbforce st, Canning town, Carman. July 29 at 10.30 at offices of Smith and Howard, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Prangley, James, Bath, Boot Manufacturer. July 28 at 11 at offices of Bartrum, Northumberland buildings, Bath
Price, Aaron, Hanley, Stafford, Furniture Dealer. July 24 at 3 at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Hanley. Stevenson, Hanley
Proctor, Henry, Walter Proctor, and Archibald Proctor, Manchester, Fish Merchants. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Chew and Sons, Swan st, Manchester
Pulsin, Henry Edmund, Balley, York, Provision Dealer. July 31 at 12 at offices of Burnley, Queensgate, Bradford
Radman, John Ramsden, Haworth, York, Worsted Spinner. July 25 at 11 at offices of Taylor and Co, Piccadilly, Bradford
Richardson, Peter, Runcorn, Cheshire, Licensed Victualler. July 25 at 2 at offices of Linaker, Bank chambers, Runcorn
Ridge, Benjamin, Old Acerrington, Lancashire, Draper. July 27 at 3 at offices of Marlow, Dutton st, New Acerrington
Rizwell, Francis, and Domingo Rizwell, Chester, Circus Proprietors. July 25 at 3 at the White Lion Hotel, Halifax. Huloyside and Smith, Halifax
Roberts, George Walter, Horsforth, Leeds, Brick Manufacturer. July 27 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. Addison, Leeds
Shackshaft, Joseph, Newport Pagnell, Buckingham, Builder. July 28 at 12 at the Swan Hotel, Newport Pagnell. Hall, Newport Pagnell
Spicer, William, Berwick, Gloucester, Collier. Aug 6 at 11.30 at the Wellington Hotel, Gloucester. Scott, Berke
Thirkell, William Todd, Sunderland, Darraam, Coal Dealer. July 26 at 3 at 6, John st, Sunderland
Thorn, Eliza, and Joseph Thorn, Carlisle, Cabinet Makers. July 25 at 11 at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. Morgan, Cardiff
Tourey, Fanny Maria, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. July 26 at 11 at offices of Wilcock, Queen st, Wolverhampton
Wegstaff, John, and Thomas Stevenson, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers. July 26 at 3 at offices of Harvey, 5 Horse buildings, Millstone lane, Leicester
Wartten, Emily, Middlesborough, York, Nut Manufacturer. Aug 3 at 2.30 at the Board Room, Royal Exchange, Middlesborough. Stubbs
Wells, George Mundy, Bromley, Kent, Upholsterer. July 27 at 12 at offices of Gamble and Harvey, Gresham building, Basinghall st
Lockyer, Gresham buildings
Whalley, John, Stockport, Cheshire, Butcher. July 29 at 3 at offices of Jones, Piccadilly, Manchester

Whitehead, William, Burnley, Lancashire, Tea Dealer. July 26 at 3 at the Boar's Head Inn, Friargate Preston.
 Wilkinson, Samuel, Birmingham, Metal Dealer. July 27 at 11 at offices of Davies, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.
 Williams, John, Smallthorpe, Stafford, out of business. July 24 at 11 at offices of Stevenson, Chesapside, Hanley.
 Wintchaken, Samuel, Brunsfield st, Spitalfields, Painter. July 26 at 3 at 3, Commercial st, Whitechapel. Pittman, Stamford st, Blackfriars.
 Wood, William, Burnley, Lancashire, Grocer. Aug 2 at 3 at the Old Red Lion Hotel, Burnley.
 Young, James John, Chelmsford, Essex, Gent. July 22 at 1 at the Bell Hotel, Chelmsford. Watts, Ipswich.

TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Amos, James, Edward st, Hoxton, Dealer in Metal. July 26 at 10 at the Victoria Tavern, Mordeth rd, Bethnal green. Hicks, Lansdown terrace, Grove rd, Victoria park.
 Barfoot, Corneilus Henry, Huntington, Watch Maker. July 28 at 12 at offices of Robinson, Gresham House, Old Broad st.
 Beale, John, Sheffield, Wine Merchant. Aug 1 at 12 at offices of Camm and Corbridge, Norfolk st, Sheffield. Nichelson.
 Bellon, John Charles, Clifton villas, Camden co tians, Photographic Printer. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Wright and Nicoll, Great Portland st.
 Beraford, John, and David Beraford, Belser, Derby, Builders. Aug 4 at 12 at the Red Lion Hotel, Bridge st, Belser. Swaffield, Chesterfield.
 Bishop, Samuel, Switchland, Leicester, Licensed Victualler. Aug 1 at 12 at offices of Fowler and Co, Gray Friars chambers, Friar lane Leicester.
 Bonney, Emma, Southampton, Toy Warehouse Keeper. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Newman, Upper East st, Southampton.
 Booker, George Frederick, Marston Meusey, Wilts, Farmer. July 31 at 1 at the Goodard Arms Hotel, Swindon. Cary, Newbury.
 Brooke, William, Brighouse, York, Plumber. Aug 2 at 3 at offices of Barber, Brighouse.
 Brooks, William, Chippenhams mews, Harrow rd, Paddington, Cab Proprietor. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Green, Queen st, Chesapside.
 Burkes, Thomas, Manchester, Leather Merchant. July 31 at 3 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester.
 Burleigh, Henry Robert, East Dereham, Norfolk, Shoe Manufacturer. July 31 at 12 at offices of Emerson and Sparrow, Rampant Horse st, Norwich.
 Busham, Stephen, Stockton-on-Tees, Coal Dealer. July 31 at 3 at offices of Garbutt and Fawcett, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees.
 Cadby, George, Carlton terrace, Harrow rd, Metal Polisher. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Thwaites, Basinghall st. Medcalf, Gresham buildings, Basinghall st.
 Carrier, Thomas, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Hosier. July 28 at 2 at offices of Jones, Brown st, Manchester. Stratton and Rudland, Wolverhampton.
 Carrill, John James, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Pawnbroker. Aug 7 at 11 at offices of Kershaw Town Hall chambers, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Cash, George, and Alfred German, Portsea, Hants, Iron Founders. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Blake Union st, Portsea.
 Chambers, George, Headless Cross, Ipsley, Warwick, Beer Retailer. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Simmons, Evesham st, Redditch.
 Chinn, Edward William, Huddersfield, York, Jeweller. Aug 2 at 3 at offices of Leasoy and Co, Buxton rd, Huddersfield.
 Conyers, Walker, Armlay, nr Leeds, Tanner. July 27 at 3 at offices of Malcolm, Park row, Leeds.
 Cude, William Jones, Ashbrittle, Somerset, Builder. Aug 3 at 12 at offices of Taunton, High st, Taunton. Payne, Miverton.
 Davies, Robert, Downham, Glamorgan, Shoe Maker. July 27 at 11 at offices of Lewis, Glebe land st, Northly Tyd, Glamorgan.
 Daver, William, Llantisantant, Glamorgan, Grocer. Aug 3 at 12 at offices of Rowser, High st, Pontypridd.
 Dean, William Henry, and Charles Frederick Dean, Manchester, Skirt Manufacturers. Aug 2 at 3 at offices of Rowley and Co, Clarence buildings, Booth st, Manchester.
 Desille, Charles Antoine Ferdinand, and Char as Bruce Desille, Old st, Timber Merchants. July 24 at 10 at offices of Buchanan and Rogers, Basinghall st.
 Edwards, Frederic, Mark lane, Merchant. July 31 at 3 at offices of Anardwa, Fenchurch st.
 Fletcher, Emma Sarah, Brookworth, Gloucester, Innkeeper. July 29 at 10.30 at offices of Smith, Regent st, Cheltenham.
 Gates, Frederick George, Crescent place, Hackney rd, Linen Draper. Aug 10 at 3 at offices of Holloway, Ball's Pond rd, Islington. Pen-ton.
 Griffiths, Cadwalader, Bala, Merioneth, China Merchant. Aug 1 at 19 at offices of James, Corwen.
 Hands, Thomas, Birmingham, Coal Dealer. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Bunkle and Cliles, Waterloo st, Birmingham. Wilson, Birmingham.
 Hewett, George, Odham, Hants, Grocer. July 31 at 12 at 12, Great George st, Westminster. Bayley, Basingstoke.
 Hindson John, Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, Joiner. Aug 3 at 2.30 at offices of Arnison, St Andrew's place, Penrith.
 Holderness, Thomas, Leeds, Shoe Manufacturer. July 31 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Burrell, Albion st, Leeds.
 Hooker, Abraham Spencer, East Grinstead, Sussex, Baker. July 27 at 3.30 at the Crown Hotel, East Grinstead. Fearless and Son, East Grinstead.
 Hopcroft, Thomas Fay, Beverley, York, Surgeon. July 27 at 2 at offices of Eldridge and Stephenson, Cogan chambers, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 Johnson, William, Middleton, Lancashire, Brewer. July 28 at 3 at offices of Cobbett and Co, Brown st, Manchester.
 Jones, John, Crews, Cheshire, Boot Maker. July 24 at 11 at offices of Poulton, Market st, Crews.
 Kings, Frederick, Farnborough, Worcester, Market Gardener. July 31 at 12 at offices of Pitt, The Avenue, Crews, Worcester.
 Lake, Francis, Nottingham, Baker. Aug 3 at 11 at offices of Cranch and Stroud, Low pavement, Nottingham.

Lamb, William, Preston, Lancashire, Contractor. July 31 at 2.30 at the Boar's Head Inn, Friargate Preston. Edleston, Preston.
 Langhorne, Abaslam, Cockerton, Durham, Market Gardener. Aug 2 at 11 at offices of Barron, High row, Darlington.
 London, Frederick George, Ipswich, Suffolk, Master Mariner. Aug 4 at 11 at offices of Mills, Elm st, Ipswich.
 Meredith, Thomas, Newtown, Worcester, Pump Maker. July 26 at 3 at offices of Allen and Beauchamp, Sanson place, Worcester.
 Mitchell, George Royce, Leicester, Elastic Web Manufacturer. July 31 at 12 at offices of Wright, Gallowtree gate, Leicester.
 Monk, George, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicester, Cordwainer. Aug 1 at 11 at offices of Deane and Lickorish, Market place, Loughborough.
 Montgomery, William, Kirkstide, Cumberland, Draper. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Errington, English st, Carlisle.
 Nason, Joseph, Coventry, Saddler. July 27 at 12 at offices of Woodcock, Batley lane, Coventry.
 Newman, Abraham Benjamin, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Jewellers' Factor. July 28 at 11 at offices of Davies, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.
 Nicol, Frank, Silloth, Cumberland, Hotel Keeper. July 29 at 11 at offices of McKeever, Wigton.
 Noble, Robert, Southport, Lancashire, Builder. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Nordon, Cook st, Liverpool.
 Norris, George, 8, Suthes, Hants, Hairdresser. Aug 1 at 12 at 145, Chesapside. Kings, Portsea.
 Notting, George, Landport, Hants, Licensed Victualler. July 28 at 3 at offices of Felham, Union st, Portsea.
 Parkes, Joseph, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Grocer's Clerk. July 31 at 2 at offices of Downham, Market st, Birkenhead.
 Pattinson, John Gregory, Sunderland, Durham, Grocer. July 26 at 11 at offices of Haswell, Norfolk st, Sunderland.
 Phillips, Philip Daniel, College hill, Hardware Merchant. Aug 7 at 2 at offices of Elmelle and Co, Leadenhall st.
 Piper, George, Gids Pond, Kent, Carpenter. Aug 1 at 2.30 at offices of Norton and Son, East st, Maidstone.
 Pratt, James, Forest Gate, Essex, Watch Maker. July 31 at 2 at the Robin Hood Tavern, High Holborn. Wenn, Bell yard, Teagle bar.
 Preston, George, Birmingham, Boot Manufacturer. July 26 at 12 at offices of Pointon, Temple row west, Birmingham.
 Robinson, James, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Nottingham, Butcher. July 31 at 11 at the Boot Hotel, Loughborough. Beck, Nottingham.
 Rogers, Henry, Portobello rd, Notting hill, Boot Dealer. July 27 at 3 at offices of Watson, Galsdall yard.
 Shairp, Henry Gidson, and John Mostefare, jun, Leadenhall st, Commission Merchants. July 31 at 12 at offices of Ashley and Tee, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
 Shaw, Moses, Great Grimby, Lincoln, Blacksmith. July 29 at 3 at the Farborough Hotel, Great Grimby. Sales.
 Shlett, Leonard, Bramfield, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Aug 1 at 2 at offices of Boas, Halesworth.
 Smith, Edward, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Grocer. July 27 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. Trotter, Stockton-on-Tees.
 Smith, Thomas, Birmingham, Broker. July 28 at 3 at offices of Maher and Poncia, Temple st, Birmingham.
 Sollitt, John Henry, Perry's close, Perry's rd, Poplar. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Parker and Locke, Miner's buildings, Finsbury.
 Stroud, Joseph, Wandsworth, Surrey, Greengrocer. Aug 2 at 11 at offices of Jones, Bank buildings, Wandsworth.
 Stubbing, Thomas, Dover, Kent, Licensed Victualler. July 31 at 12 at offices of Mowel, Castle st, Dover.
 Swann, Henry, Nottingham. July 28 at 3 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham.
 Symonds, William, jun, Gullaborough, Northampton, Ironmonger. July 31 at 11 at offices of Andrew, Gold st, Northampton.
 Tibbury, Walter, Southampton, Boot Maker. July 29 at 12 at offices of Guy, Albion terrace, Southampton.
 Unett, George, Aston Cantlow, Warwick, Builder. July 25 at 11.30 at the Falcon Hotel, Stratford-on-Avon. Warder.
 Upham, William George, High st, Hampstead, Saddler. July 31 at 3 at Mullen's Hotel, Iron monger lane. Downing, Basinghall st.
 Wade, George, Bridlington Quay, York, Innkeeper. Aug 7 at 2 at the George Hotel, Hull. Ledger, Bridlington.
 Wales, John, Foreign st, Holland rd, Brixton, Builder. Aug 3 at 3 at Coles and Co, Chesapside. Nntt and Co.
 Walker, James, Terrington terrace, Tregear rd, North Bow, Barrister's Clerk. Aug 3 at 2 at the Great Northern Hotel, Cambridge. Fleet, Hatt n garden.
 Watson, William, South Shields, Durham, Grocer. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Renoldson, King st, South Shields.
 Wearden, John, Preston, Lancashire, Innkeeper. July 31 at 11 at offices of Houghton and Myres, Wincley st, Preston.
 Webb, James Benham, Chipping Wycombe, Buckingham, out of business. July 29 at 3 at offices of Rawson, Chancery square, High Wycombe.
 Wilcock, Sarah, Blackburn, Lancashire, Hosier. July 28 at 4 at offices of Warner, King st, Manchester. Marriott, Blackburn.

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LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FLEET STREET, near TEMPLE BAR.

The Recommendations laid down by the Officials of the Board of Trade (July, 1874) had all been anticipated in their strictest form in the principles adopted at the last Bonus Investigation (December, 1871) of this Society. Thus—

1. The "Seventeen Offices" Table of Mortality was employed throughout;
2. The future rate of Interest obtainable was estimated at 3 per cent. only;
3. The whole "Loading" was reserved for future Expenses and Profits. (See Government Schedule.)

The resulting Reserves yielded the highest known protection to Policies.
The Bonus was the largest yet declared.

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The next Bonus will be declared to 31st Dec., 1876.

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

LAW UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—136, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
The Funds in hand and Capital subscribed amount to £1,400,000 sterling.
Chairman—JAMES CUDDON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Goldsmith-building, Temple.
Deputy-Chairman—C. PENNINGTON, Esq. (Lee & Pemberton's), Solicitor, 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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The Directors invite attention to the new form of Life Policy, which is free from all conditions.

The Company advances Money on Mortgage of Life Interest and Reversions, whether absolute or contingent.
Prospectuses, Copies of the Directors' Report, and Annual Balance Sheet, and every information, sent post free, on application to
FRANK M'GEDY, Actuary and Secretary.

REVERSIONARY AND LIFE INTERESTS in Landed or Fanded Property or other Securities and ANNUITIES purchased, or Loans thereon granted, by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY

10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND,
Established 1835. Paid-up Capital, £400,000.
If required Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. B. CLAYTON, } Joint
O. H. CLAYTON, } Secretaries.

DIRECT CONTINENTAL STEAM PASSENGER SERVICE.—THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS leave the IRONGATE and ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF, near the Tower, for—

HAMBURG.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. July 26th at 2; 27th at 3 p.m.; 29th at 9 a.m. Fares: Saloon, £2 5s.; fore cabin, £1 9s. Return tickets: Saloon, £3 8s.; fore cabin, £2 4s.

ROTTERDAM.—Every Wednesday and Saturday. July 26th at 1; 29th at 3 p.m. Fares: Saloon, 18s.; fore cabin, 12s. 6d. Return tickets: Saloon, £1 8s.; fore cabin, 19s.

ANTWERP.—Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at noon. Fares: Saloon, £1 4s.; fore cabin, 18s. Return tickets: Saloon, £1 17s.; fore cabin, £1 4s. 6d.

OSTEND.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. July 23rd at 1; 25th and 27th at 4 p.m. Fares: Saloon, 18s.; fore cabin, 14s. Return tickets: Saloon, £1 7s. 6d.; fore cabin, 21s.

BOULOGNE.—Daily. July 23rd at 1 a.m.; 24th at 2 p.m.; 25th at 3; 26th at 4; 27th and 28th at 8; 29th at 6 a.m. Fares: Saloon, 14s.; fore cabin, 9s. 6d. Return tickets: Saloon, 21s. 6d.; fore cabin, 14s. 6d.

HAVRE.—Every Thursday. July 27th at 3 p.m. Fares: Saloon, 18s.; fore cabin, 10s. Return tickets: Saloon, 25s. 6d.; fore cabin, 15s. 6d.

When it happens that the company's vessels cannot come alongside the wharf, a steam tender is now provided to take passengers from the wharf to the ships free of charge.

Stewards' fees are included in the fares.
Through tickets issued to Cologne, Liege, Brussels, Ghent, and Paris and to all the principal towns on the Rhine.

On and after the 1st of July, 1876, the General Steam Navigation Company will issue through tickets between Edinburgh, Newcastle, Hull, and Yarmouth, and Paris and Brussels, &c., at very reduced rates. For full particulars apply to the Company's agent at the towns named, or to the Chief Office, 71, Lombard-street.

GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS.—Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals by Royal Mail Steamer "IONA" from Glasgow daily at 7 a.m., and from Greenock at 9 a.m. Conveying passengers for the North and West Highlands. See bill, with map and tourist fares, free at Messrs. CHARTER & WINDO'S, Publishers, 74, Piccadilly, London, or by post from DAVID HITCHCOCK & Co., 119 Hope-street, Glasgow.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 19 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India Stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realized.

Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted.
J. THOMSON, Chairman.

SUMMER EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS.—

THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will issue RETURN TICKETS for a SINGLE FARE (Steward's Fee included) between LONDON and the undermentioned ports.

ROTTERDAM.—Return Tickets, available from Saturday till Tuesday: Saloon, 20s.; fore cabin, 13s. 6d.

OSTEND (short sea journey).—Return Tickets, available from Sunday till Tuesday. Fares: Saloon, 19s.; fore cabin, 14s. 6d.

BOULOGNE.—Return Tickets, available from Friday till Tuesday. Fares: Saloon, 18s.; fore cabin, 10s.

HAVRE (the cheapest and best excursion from London).—Return Tickets, available from Thursday till Sunday. Fares: Saloon, 17s.; fore cabin, 11s.

For further particulars apply at 71, Lombard-street, E.C.

By Order.

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THIS EVENING, at 7.30, A WHIRLIGIG. At 8, OUR BOYS Concluding with A FEARFUL FIGHT. Messrs. William Farren, Thomas Thorne, Charles Sugden, C. W. Garbath, David James, Heddon & Amy Roselle, Kate Bishop, Nellie Walters, Cicely Richards, Sophie Larkin, &c.